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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The EIGHTH MEETING of the ASSOCIATION will be held at 82, BACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 18. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following Papers read:—
1. 'Can Totipole Offerings be Treasure Trove?' by C. H. COMPTON, V.P.
2. 'Durham and the Rights of Sanctuary,' by R. H. FORSTER, Esq., M.A.
3. GEO. PATRICK, A.I.R.A.
Rev. H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A. F.R.S.L., &c. Secs.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The NEXT MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 8 p.m., when a Paper on 'The Folk-lore of the Eastons' will be read by Mrs. CARTWRIGHT.
F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., May 9, 1904.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, May 19, at 5 p.m., in CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when a Paper will be read by Dr. EDWIN F. GAY on 'The Inquisitions of Depopulation, 1605.'
H. K. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.
LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
TWO LECTURES ON 'LESSONS FROM GEOLOGICAL MISTAKES (1) ABOUT ROCKS; (2) ABOUT ICE ACTION,' will be given at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., by Prof. T. G. BOWEN, D.Sc. LL.D. F.R.S., on TUESDAYS, May 17 and 24, at 6 o'clock.
There is no fee for the Lectures. Cards of Admission and further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

TO LECTURE AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.—Season 1904-5.—SIX LECTURES, 'From Tithis to Ephesus, and Crises, Rhodes, Patmos,' 'Amidst Biblical Scenes in Syria,' 'Strange Scenes Witnessed and Famous People Met,' 'Bohemia of To-Day,' her People and their Country, 'Egypt of To-Day,' 'Russia's Tears: their Homes, History, and their Coronation Pageants.' All illustrated fully by Photos taken by the Lecturer, JAMES BAKER, F.R.G.S. F.R. Hist Soc. (see 'Who's Who'), who also Lectures on Technical and Commercial Education in Europe. Times—'Vivid idea of people' *Aberdeen Journal*.—'Graphic and charming.' *Liverpool Mercury*.—'Most interesting, vivid, and popular manner.'
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OCTOBER 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1904.
The PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME, with Prices of Tickets, Railway Arrangements, &c., can now be had on application to Music Sellers and to the Hon. Sec., Festival Office, Great George Street, Leeds.
FRED. H. SPARK, Hon. Sec.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
The PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, and their FRIENDS propose to attend a GARDEN PARTY, to be held in the GROUNDS of the RETREAT at ARBOTS LANGLEY on SATURDAY, June 25.
The well-known Silver Band of Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. is expected to perform.
Tickets, to admit a Lady or Gentleman (to include Railway Fare and Refreshments), 4s. each; Children, 2s. Cyclists joining at the Grounds will be charged 2s. for Refreshments.
Further particulars may be had from G. LARNER, Secretary, 28, Farnoster Row.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION will be held on JUNE 29, 30, and JULY 1 to fill not less than NINE RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, THREE NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, and some EXHIBITIONS.—For particulars apply, by letter, to the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE NONCONFORMIST MINISTRY.
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THE HIGH SCHOOL of GLASGOW.
RECTOR.
The SCHOOL BOARD of GLASGOW invite applications for the position of RECTOR, vacant by the appointment of Dr. Spencer to an Inspectorship under the Board of Education. Applicants must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom.
The Board are prepared to offer a salary of £700, to a specially qualified applicant.
Applications, with twenty copies of Testimonials, must be lodged with the undersigned on or before MAY 31. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will be prohibited.
G. W. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
School Board Offices, 129, Bath Street, Glasgow.

COUNTY of LONDON.

EDUCATION ACTS, 1870 to 1903.
The LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY invite applications for the post of EXECUTIVE OFFICER for the performance of duties in connection with the administration of the Education Acts, 1870 to 1903.
The duties of Executive Officer are as follows:—
To see that all decisions of the Council relating to educational matters are duly carried into effect.
In consultation with the Educational Adviser to exercise a general supervision over the Council's Schools and Colleges.
To see that the by-laws and regulations are duly promulgated and enforced.
To superintend the administrative work of the Council's Inspectors and Officers engaged in Educational Work.
To be responsible to the Education Committee for the management and discipline of the Staff engaged in the executive work of the Education Department.
To lay the administrative reports of the Inspectors and Local Correspondents before the Sub-Committees and advise the Sub-Committees in regard to sites, new buildings, alterations of existing buildings, and transfer of school buildings.
The salary attached to the position is £1,000 per annum.
The Officer appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of the office, and will in other respects be subject to the usual conditions attaching to the Council's service, particulars of which are contained in the form of application.
Applications should be made on the official form, to be obtained from the Clerk of the London County Council, The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, May 22nd day of May, 1904, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.
G. L. GOMMER, Clerk of the London County Council.
The County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.
April, 1904.

PARMITER'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL.

The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the PARMITER SCHOOL, VICTORIA PARK, LONDON, E., is NOW VACANT by the appointment of Dr. R. P. Scott to a Staff Inspectorship under the Board of Education. The Governors are prepared to receive applications for the vacant Head-Mastership.
The School is regulated by the provisions of a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners under the powers of the Endowed Schools Act, 1809, and approved by Her late Majesty in Council May 19, 1864.
The Head Master is required to be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. A fixed salary of £200 a year will be paid to him, commencing on the 1st September next after his election.
A Capitation Fee at the rate of 25s. per annum will be paid on the number of Boys in the School. The School accommodation is reckoned for 300, and the number of Boys at present is 272.
There are 40 Scholarships and 6 Exhibitions attached to the School.
Particulars can be obtained on application to the Clerk, WILLIAM VOES, Post Office Chambers, 173, Bethnal Green Road, E.
Applications, with not more than three original Testimonials (enclosed in a sealed cover, marked "Head-Mastership") must reach the Clerk not later than JUNE 6 NEXT.
The Governors will attach special importance to evidence of administrative ability and scholastic experience in preference to academic distinction.
Personal canvassing of the Governors will disqualify.

ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, YORKSHIRE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.
The GOVERNORS invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER, which will shortly be vacant. The School, originally founded in 1607, has been re-organised under a Scheme as a Secondary School, Division B, under the Board of Education.
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The stipend is made up of £500. Endowment and a Capitation Fee of 3s. per annum.
The Applicant, who must not be over 45 years of age, must be a Graduate of some University of the United Kingdom. No Applicant will be disqualified by reason of his being or not being in Holy Orders.
The Head Master will be expected to enter upon his duties at the September Term, 1904.
Applications, with not more than three Testimonials, should be sent to the Clerk not later than MAY 31, 1904.
JOHN W. DIXON, A.S.A., Clerk to the Governors.
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JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., Secretary and Registrar.
Bangor, April 25, 1904.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH AND ITALIAN.
Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in SPANISH and ITALIAN. Stipend £350 per annum. The successful Candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on October 3 next. Applications, with Testimonials and references (of which three copies should be forwarded), must be sent to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, June 12, 1904.
Further particulars may be obtained from
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURESHIP IN COMMERCIAL LAW.
Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in COMMERCIAL LAW. The successful Candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on October 3 next. Applications, with Testimonials and references (of which three copies should be forwarded), must be sent to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, June 12, 1904.
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The COUNCIL invite applications from Graduates and others for the FULMER STUDENTSHIP in MATHEMATICS for Session 1904-5. MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, ZOOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, and GEOLOGY. Candidates must be Graduates, and should have had experience in Teaching.
Applications (twenty copies), stating age, degree, experience in Teaching and Examining, &c. should be addressed to the DEAN of the COLLEGE not later than MAY 31. If Testimonials are sent they should be not more than three in number, and twenty copies of each should be forwarded.
C. B. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS.

BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C.
The COUNCIL of the COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS will shortly proceed to the appointment of ADDITIONAL EXAMINERS in MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, ZOOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, and GEOLOGY. Candidates must be Graduates, and should have had experience in Teaching.
Applications (twenty copies), stating age, degree, experience in Teaching and Examining, &c. should be addressed to the DEAN of the COLLEGE not later than MAY 31. If Testimonials are sent they should be not more than three in number, and twenty copies of each should be forwarded.
C. B. HODGSON, B.A., Secretary.

CITY and COUNTY of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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By Order,
HILL MOTUM, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 9, 1904.

PLYMOUTH EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

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"What word has been thus misprinted I am unable to guess, and the original letter is one of those which have not been preserved in Mr. Newton's collection."

Mr. Wright, who gives this letter in its entirety, restoring two passages excised by Johnson, and consequently wanting in Southey's text, prints as follows: "Our English [sorts], the natives of the country," &c.—a reading which, whatever its authority, yields the sense required by the context. But where did Mr. Wright find the word "sorts," and why does he print it in brackets? Is it his own conjecture, or that of the scribe on whose copy of the original letter he depends? or, finally, has Mr. Wright himself seen the original, and found the word "sorts" legibly written there? We are unable, and apparently Mr. Wright does not deem it necessary, to say.

While we are about it, one or two other examples may be noted—happily they are not many—of Mr. Wright's weakness in handling textual difficulties. A passage in a letter to Newton dated February 19th, 1785, is printed by Mr. Wright thus: "I make little doubt that, by the half it [*sic*], he will in time be able to perform many feats," &c. Here, plainly, is something wrong. Southey's text (xv. 158) gives "by the half of it," but this, too, fails to yield a satisfactory sense. On turning to the 'Private Correspondence,' i. 343, we find what no doubt Cowper actually wrote—"by the help of it." Again, a postscript (omitted by Southey) to a letter in which Cowper thanks Unwin for some fish is now first printed (Wright, iii. 78), and serves to introduce us to an uncouth monster, which looks as though it might have escaped from the fish-basket into the postscript: "Thanks for the good fish: *tui memores comedientes*." We really should like to have the views of the head form of Cowper School (of which Mr. Wright is the "Principal") on the nature of this extraordinary *hapax legomenon*. We will stake our existence that it is not to be found in Forcellini. Indeed, we have been at the pains of inspecting the original letter,

and have found there what we expected to find, namely, *comedimus*; though we admit that the word is carelessly written, and might be mistaken for *comedientes* by a reader with more skill in deciphering than in the tongues. Other misprints will be found on p. 45, vol. iv., where "his" has dropped out of the text before "distinguished characteristics"; and on p. 197 of the same volume, where "or" has disappeared between "would" and "no" (l. 14). There is certainly something amiss in the last sentence on p. 184, vol. iv.; possibly "Better" is an error of the copyist for "Bitter." And fifteen pages further on "communication" (l. 7) appears where the sense requires "communicated," though here Southey's text supports Mr. Wright. Lastly, in a postscript to the letter of June 12th, 1786, Cowper warns Lady Hesketh that

"we will not surfeit you with delicacies.....I undertake for lettuce and cucumber, and Mrs. Unwin for all the rest. If she feeds you too well, you must humble her."

There can be little doubt here that "humble," which appears in Southey (v. 338) as well as in Wright (iii. 60), is an error of the copyist or the printer for "bumble," a curious word affected by Cowper elsewhere, as in the letter to Newton dated December 31st, 1781: "I shall not bumble Johnson for finding fault with 'Friendship'"; and in a letter to Hill (April 11th, 1778): "I shall bumble my landlady at Newport." To "bumble" is to take to task. Elsewhere Cowper uses "mumble" in the same sense:—

"I would mumble her well if I could get at her, for allowing herself to suppose for a moment that I praised the Chancellor with a view to emolument."

"...a passage which was itself printed five years ago, and which the critics have already mumbled."—Wright, iii. 30; iv. 13.

Before we pass to the letters themselves a word must be said touching certain faults of another class. We have first to point out sundry errors in the table of contents. A letter to Hayley, dated November 25th, 1792, is entered as "unpublished"; it should appear as in "Southey, xv. 169 (partially)." A letter to Lady Hesketh is dated in the list "March 22, 1793"; in point of fact this date is purely conjectural. A letter to Unwin dated June 18th, 1778, is described as "unpublished," whereas Southey prints it all but the last two lines in i. 274. We may also notice that there is a letter to Hill of January 29th, 1769, which, notwithstanding that the table of contents implies its omission by Southey, is yet printed in full towards the close of the seventh chapter of the 'Life' (i. 212).

Again, the advertisement to these volumes promised, amongst other good things, that "every allusion" in the letters would be found to have "received careful annotation." Now trade announcements are like epitaphs—they must not be interpreted too strictly. Still praise, like abuse, to be effective should be kept within reasonable distance of reality. To say that the editor has annotated every allusion in these four volumes is gross exaggeration. In all that concerns Olney, Weston, and their inhabitants Mr. Wright's notes leave nothing to be desired;

of Cowper's country neighbours we hear enough, of some of them, perhaps, more than enough. But of the wider and remoter (more especially of the literary) allusions we too often hear absolutely nothing. For example, Cowper is never done alluding to passages in Shakespeare, yet—save in a few cases where the reference is so clear and familiar as to make annotation superfluous—Mr. Wright invariably maintains a discreet silence.

On August 2nd, 1791, Cowper, writing to Walter Bagot, quotes "Ranger's observation in 'The Suspicious Husband': 'There's a degree of assurance in you modest men, that we impudent fellows can never arrive at!'" Here a note informs us of what we can gather from the text for ourselves, namely, that Ranger is one of the "characters" of 'The Suspicious Husband.' Mr. Wright adds that the play so entitled is "a comedy by Benjamin Hoadly (1706-1757), produced in 1747." But when, in the letter just preceding, Cowper says to Bull: "Pardon me, as *Vellum* says in the Comedy, for being jocular," Mr. Wright does not tell us, as in consistency he surely ought, that the "Comedy" in question is Addison's play of 'The Drummer,' produced in 1715. In a letter to Hayley, again, Cowper, speaking of his editorial labours on Milton, adds: "I abominate Nat. Lee for his unjust compliment to Dryden so much at the expense of a much greater poet." The editor's comment on this runs: "Nathaniel Lee, dramatist (1655-1692). He assisted Dryden in the composition of 'The Duke of Guise.'" Could anything be more exasperating than to be cumbered thus with useless details, while the information really needed is denied? Cowper is probably thinking of Lee's metrical epistle to Dryden, prefixed to the first edition of 'The State of Innocence' (1674):—

To the dead bard your fame a little owes,
For Milton did the wealthy mine disclose,
And rudely cast what you could well dispose.
He roughly drew on an old-fashioned ground
A chaos; for no perfect world was found
Till through the heap your mighty genius shined—
He was the golden ore which you refined.

Cowper's many allusions to his favourite Greek and Latin authors fare no better. For instance, he tells Mrs. King:—

"There is an old piece of advice given by an ancient poet and satirist, which it behoves every man who stands well in the opinion of others to lay up in his bosom: *Take care to be what you are reported to be.*"

Mr. Wright makes no attempt to explain this. Cowper, of course, is thinking of Horace's line—

Tu recte vivis si curas esse quod audis.

Again, he writes to Unwin, June 24th, 1781:—

"I remember a line in the Odyssey which, literally translated, imports that there is nothing in the world more impudent than the belly."

Here, too, we are left to trace the allusion. Cowper refers to Odyssey, vii. 216:—

οὐ γάρ τι στυγερῇ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο
ἐπλετο.

Occasionally, indeed, when Mr. Wright vouchsafes a note, the result is but to mislead. Thus Cowper, when he informs Hayley of the coach and four he has ordered for the journey to Earham, playfully cites the lines

hollow, pamper'd jades of Asia,
That cannot go but forty miles a day.

Here Mr. Wright refers us to Marlowe's 'Tamburlaine,' Part II., Act IV. sc. iv.:—

Holla! ye pampered jades of Asia,
What! can ye draw but twenty miles a day?

But Cowper was thinking, not of 'Tamburlaine,' which most probably he had never read, but of Pistol's fustian rant, '2 Henry IV.,' Act II. sc. iv.:—

And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia,
Which cannot go but thirty miles a day,
Compare with Cæsars and with Cannibals
And Trojan Greeks?

We have taken these examples at random, and some of them may be trivial enough; but they certainly seem to show that as an annotator Mr. Wright is anything but workmanlike.

Despite all such flaws in the editing, however, these volumes form a welcome addition to our national store of epistolary literature. In them we have, at least, a full collection of the poet's letters, carefully set in chronological order, and, on the whole, accurately, as well as sumptuously, printed.

Wherein lies the attractiveness of this correspondence? Why literary egotism should please, while egotism in conversation mostly disgusts, we must not stay to inquire. But the fact is beyond dispute. "I could inform the dullest author," says Coleridge, "how he might write an interesting book. Let him relate the events of his own life with honesty, not disguising the feelings that accompanied them."

And that is just what Cowper does in these two thousand pages of "divine chit-chat." The letters are, one and all, absolutely artless and natural—not composed with an eye to publication, as were those of Pope, Walpole, Gray, Byron, and even Coleridge himself. They were, in fact, written primarily for the writer's own pleasure; and because he was fastidious in his pleasures, and, above all things, detested fine writing and cleverness preposse, he sedulously resisted all temptation to premeditation. More than once he remarks on the impromptu character of his own letters, nor does any false delicacy hinder him from prattling freely about his own concerns. "I have said a great deal about this subject," he writes to Unwin at the close of an animated tirade on the happiness of "the sagacious investigator of nature," though

"I did not intend a syllable of it when I began. But *currente calamo* I stumbled upon it. My end is to amuse myself and you. The former of these two points is secured. I shall be happy if I do not miss the latter."

And again to Hill:—

"In writing to you I never want a subject. Self is always at hand, and self with its concerns is always interesting to a friend."

So, too, he tells Unwin that,

"so far from thinking egotisms tedious, I think a letter good for nothing without them. To hear from a friend is little, unless I hear of him at the same time. His sentiments may be just, but his feelings and his welfare are most to the purpose."

But perhaps the happiest description of his letters is that which he gives to Newton (Wright, i. 341):—

"When I write.....I do not write without thinking, but always without premeditation: the consequence is, that such thoughts as pass

through my head when I am not writing, make the subject of my letters."

The man who talked in this modest strain of his "helter-skelter manner" possessed an epistolary style which is the delight and the despair of every discerning reader. In simplicity and graceful ease, in precision and transparency—above all, in a pervading gaiety that, without flashing into separate sparklets of wit or epigram, yet diffuses a certain equable, silvery brightness over the whole—Cowper's familiar prose is unmatched in English literature. We may say of it what Matthew Arnold says of Dryden's prose, that here, indeed, we have a style such as all would gladly use, if only they knew how. This unique faculty seems to have been natural rather than acquired—more of a gift than of an accomplishment; but the native aptitude must undoubtedly have been educated and developed by the composition of Latin verse—a practice in which, the poet tells us, he had always indulged whenever his passions were moved by passing events, whether pleasantly or otherwise.

We had a hundred things to say about Cowper—concerning his inevitable eye for nature, his staunch Whiggism, his exquisite literary judgment, and so forth; but they must be left unsaid. One trait in his character we may briefly indicate—a peculiar intensity of feeling, which betrays itself even in his playful moments. "Is it possible to love *much* without loving *too much*?" he abruptly asks in one of these. "I never could. My experience has always answered—No." And again: "I never received a *little* pleasure from anything in my life; if I am delighted, it is in the extreme."

Before we close it may be well to mention one or two matters with respect to which the times have changed. We no longer attempt to cure a squint by means of "a walnut-shell skillfully perforated and bound over the eyes" (ii. 55), nor is it now customary to treat a sufferer from toothache by "snipping the ears" (iii. 193). "Scratching," writes Cowper in all seriousness to his friend Bull, "is good exercise, promotes the circulation and elicits the humours"—which reminds us that in the eighteenth century a "scratch-back," in the shape of an ivory hand with the fingers incurved, attached to a slender handle, was recognized as part of the equipage of "a person of quality," much as the fan, the snuff-box, or the etwee.

Cowper's diction is wonderfully modern; still there are a few words which he employs in a sense now obsolete or obsolescent. "Thanks to your choice, I wear the most elegant buttons in all this country.....When my waistcoat is made, I shall be quite accomplished"—this recalls Vanbrugh's phrase "as accomplished a suit of clothes as ever Peer of England trod the stage in," and Keats's unpleasant "accomplished waist." "The coach *inns* at the *Red Lion*" is handy, but (we suspect) out of date. "Acuminate," "vulnerable," "erysipelateous"—this last the only word Cowper could never spell: "eresyplatose" is his nearest shot—are hardly endenized, nor do we speak nowadays of "enterprising a cake." "Extraforaneous" seems to have been coined by Cowper, and may perhaps be

said to pass current, though it is a rare tender. The saying "as great as inkleweavers," though less brief than its equivalent, "as thick as thieves," serves to perpetuate a Shakspearean word recently discussed in *Notes and Queries*. Cowper's description of his stanzas to Miss Creuzé is witty enough to have passed into a proverb: "Serious yet epigrammatic, like a bishop at a ball."

Greater America. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. (Harper & Brothers.)

MR. COLQUHOUN'S book is calculated to make men think, and its publication will do good, in spite of its spirit being a little less than that of "Anglo-Saxon unity" than is at the moment fashionable.

The author deals fully with the expansion of the United States in her protectorate of Cuba and of the Philippines, and patriotic citizens of the United States will read with as much interest as Britons his sympathetic observations upon their difficulties.

Where we differ from our author is in his general comments on the exclusion of the best people in the United States from politics, true rather of a few years ago than of the present moment, in which we see many symptoms of improvement. Mr. Colquhoun follows other writers in recalling the patriotic devotion to the public service displayed by colonial Americans of the old days, and complains in the usual fashion that

"while it is generally admitted by all the best Americans that their government leaves much to be desired, very few will sacrifice time and inclination in order to put things right."

After describing jobbery and unscrupulous party tactics, he declares "that a low moral standard has been allowed to establish itself," and goes on, "This is not the standard of the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln." Such passages can be found almost verbatim in writings of the time of the Civil War and during the Presidency of Lincoln. We should be inclined, on the other hand, to argue that President Roosevelt is as American and as excellent from the practical point of view as was Lincoln, and that he receives more general support in his struggle against corruption than was accorded to pure Presidents in earlier days. Neither can we go with Mr. Colquhoun in his evident belief that the American type is being rapidly modified by the intrusion of fresh elements. On the contrary, the state of things which prevailed after the great Irish-American rush of the famine times jeopardized the national character of the institutions of the United States far more than they are threatened at the present time by the infusion on the one hand of the Scandinavian and on the other of the Neapolitan immigrants. The republic is digesting its immigration in 1904 more easily than it was digesting it in the fifties.

To turn to the opinions of our author on points with which he is specially concerned, Cuba, he thinks, will be drawn by economic circumstances into union with the United States, and should in her own interest hasten to "secure the benefits of incorporation while there is still an opportunity to secure the privileges." Mexico, Mr. Colquhoun thinks, will ultimately fall to the

United States, but not till after preliminary increase of territory has taken place in the West Indies and, beyond Mexico, in Central America. He doubts whether any part of Latin America will become Americanized, and evidently believes that incorporation will not be complete and that the annexed countries are likely to remain to some extent dependencies or anomalies in the American system. British Guiana Mr. Colquhoun, though somewhat of an expansionist for ourselves and by no means a Little Englander, gives away: "It should be advantageously disposed of to the United States." As to the British West India islands he is less sure. He points out that the white population is declining, that the blacks prefer our rule to that of the United States, that the Americans themselves are not anxious to have the islands, except indeed Jamaica. In one passage Mr. Colquhoun seems to think that we must lose them and that they will "gravitate, slowly but surely, into the American orbit"; but later he shows that he is a strong advocate of what Mr. Chamberlain calls fiscal reform, and holds that it is possible that Canada under such a system may be induced to save our West Indies. The opinion is rather expressed than developed. As regards America south of Guiana and the republic of Colombia, Mr. Colquhoun does not believe in gravitation towards the United States. He points out how small is American trade with Latin America, and how large and increasing is the trade of Europe:—

"It is significant that the United States trade with Canada's population of six millions is greater than with the fifty-four millions in Mexico and Central and South America."

In reviewing a life of President Roosevelt two weeks ago we pointed out that the United States was certain to maintain an extended Monroe doctrine for the two Americas, and at the same time to take her part equally with other Powers in the world's system. In perusing, since the expression of that opinion, the work of Mr. Colquhoun, we find that he exactly shares our view. But he has one passage, in which he points out its logical absurdity, which appears to conflict with the whole doctrine of the book:—

"Europe may accept at present a Monroe Doctrine which cripples her energies in the New World, but the attitude of 'Hands off, Europe!' is only possible if America herself is prepared to abstain scrupulously from any interference, intervention, or even expression of interest in cis-Atlantic affairs. This she has never yet done."

It is clear, however, from most of Mr. Colquhoun's pages that he knows that the United States will continue increasingly to concern herself with the whole world, and that her fleet will be made strong enough to prevent any chance of Europe doing anything but continue to "accept" the extended Monroe doctrine.

Points on which we have our doubts we may briefly mention to the reader. Two passages show that Mr. Colquhoun's book must have been written for some time, as he alludes to the possibility of the Venezuela claims being treated at the Hague in exactly the opposite way to that which we understand has been adopted. He also thinks that Canadians

"have so far been spared many of the undesirable sides of American political life—the

recklessness in expenditure, the terrible corruption."

He forgets the scandal which caused the break in the long Conservative Macdonald administration. The same passage deals with interference in labour conditions, where a distinction is drawn between Canada and the United States. It is not intelligible, both Canada and parts of the United States being deplorably behind Europe in the completeness and enforcement of their labour laws. But the States of the Union vary so much the one from the other in this respect that no sweeping general statement can possibly be true. The definition given of Protected States is one which would include Afghanistan, which, however, is not in the ordinary sense, nor, indeed, in Mr. Colquhoun's sense, "protected." The statement that we are attempting to solve our military problems "without creating a general staff" is hardly accurate, but may have been written before the first report of the Esher Committee. We should have been glad to learn more from Mr. Colquhoun as to the creation in the Philippines of "an independent Catholic Church, which renounces its allegiance to the Pope." We doubt whether he is right in thinking that an immediate result of a modification in our Free Trade policy would be to reduce the American tariff wall. This, too, he says would have great results—apparently for British trade in Latin America. It would seem, from the gigantic figures of that trade, that it would be best to leave well alone in regard to it.

Mr. Colquhoun's style is generally excellent, but in one passage he unfortunately uses "idiomatic" for *axiomatic*, and in another has a succession of "linked-up by" and "linked-up with" till we are maddened by the recurrence.

The Sons of the Clergy, 1655-1904. By E. H. Pearce. (Murray.)

THE fact that the corporation known as "The Sons of the Clergy" was about to celebrate its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary festival seemed to call for some special recognition, and the Rev. E. H. Pearce, who is one of the Court of Assistants, therefore set himself the "holiday task" of writing a history of the organization; and certainly no one could have done the work better than the author of the 'Annals of Christ's Hospital,' which was favourably reviewed in these columns a couple of years ago. From seemingly unpromising material in the shape of dry-as-dust documents Mr. Pearce has compiled an interesting and even amusing volume, *obiter dicta*, for which he half apologizes in his preface, proving not only that the vicar of Christ Church, Newgate Street, is no bigoted partisan, but also that he possesses the saving grace of humour. Thus, in describing the first known annual service of the Sons of the Clergy, that of 1655, when the Rev. George Hall, minister of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, was the preacher, Mr. Pearce says:—

"It throws a flood of light on the tolerance of the Cromwellian administration that it should be possible for an orthodox minister, himself deprived of several preferments, and the son of a deprived bishop, to plead in the chief church

of the capital before the sons of orthodox ministers the cause of the widow and the fatherless among their order.....These are not the words of a man who was afraid to speak, and the fact that they were then and there uttered is creditable alike to preacher and Protector."

That the preacher was not afraid to speak out his opinions is evident from the extracts Mr. Pearce gives from his sermon, such as:—

"And here to all Antiministeriall Spirits (perhaps some may be within hearing) unto whom we are such eye-sores, and who would insinuate us to be such Cyphers, I offer this to be chew'd upon."

"Our Brother Anabaptist (St. Francis was so mannerly that he used to call every Beast Brother, as our Quakers now are pleased to call us Fellow-Creatures)."

Pluralism Mr. Pearce cannot away with; and nepotism he treats after the following fashion:—

"In 1704 the list [of stewards] was headed by 'Thomas Sprat, Esq^r,' and there is a manuscript note that 'he entered soon after into Holy Orders and preached the next Sermon.' If any one is rude enough to remark that the lay Steward of 1704 was in 1705 'Arch Deacon of Rochester,' of which diocese his father was Bishop, it is not easy to deny that young Sprat's circumstances were favourable to fairly rapid promotion."

The incumbents of City churches (of whom Mr. Pearce himself is one!) also come in for a sly hit in the remark, "To-day one hardly thinks of the widows of City clergy as proper objects of charity."

Though no record is forthcoming of the existence of the "Sons of the Clergy" before 1655, the year of the first known annual service, Mr. Pearce argues, and with some reason, that the very fact of the holding of this service proves the pre-existence of the charity. "This at least may be taken as certain," he says,

"that a name and a cause do not spring complete into public notice on the day that a well-known divine pleads the cause and makes familiar use of the name in the mother church of the capital."

It was not until 1678, however, that the corporate life of the charity began, when Charles II., who in 1655 was an exile, granted to the Sons of the Clergy a charter, under which they obtained various privileges. Among the recipients of the Corporation's charity "sequestered widows" (that is, the widows of clergymen ejected under the Commonwealth) form a considerable proportion for some years, and then rapidly dwindle, while "other widows" increase enormously, the number of "children" aided varying little for many years, and then gradually decreasing. (The figures given are for the years 1684 to 1721.) From the date of its incorporation the charity has never lacked influential support, the first vice-president being Sir Christopher Wren, who, however, seems to have been lax in paying his annual subscriptions, and left the Corporation nothing when he died, to the grievous disappointment of the court. Other noted names appear among the officials of the Corporation, such as Joseph Addison, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and David Garrick. But these are only, Mr. Pearce says, "conclusive examples of the men who can give money, but cannot afford time." Of the real workers in the cause of this charity we

are given interesting details, especially of John Bacon, who was secretary from 1769 to 1799, remaining treasurer till his death in 1816. The chapter devoted to 'John Bacon and his Friends' is one of the most entertaining in the volume, and we are grateful to Mr. Pearce for the extracts he supplies from Bacon's "elaborate and often humorous minute book." These afford a very lifelike picture of the manner in which preparations were made for the rehearsal and the festival, in connexion with which dinners took place, Bacon evidently thoroughly enjoying himself at these functions. After the rehearsal the stewards entertained the musicians at the Queen's Arms tavern, and we read that

"after Dinner several excellent pieces of Musick were vocally performed by the Minor Canonsand in particular the Catch of 'Bonny Christ Church Bells,' the words in Greek by Dr. Morell, as likewise 'Jack, thou art a Toper.'"

This was in 1777, and in 1782 there was "never a more convivial or jovial eve," except for

"a small degree of Disturbance which took its rise from the imprudence of one of the Gentlemen of the Choir."

The convivialities were carried on till close on midnight, but the chairman sometimes left much earlier. Thus, in 1781, the Marquis of Carmarthen left at 10 o'clock, "to the great mortification of those that remained, who could only drown their regret in a Bumper to the health of their convivial President."

Then "the Secretary and a few select Friends stayed the evening."

The festival dinner was a much bigger affair, being held in the Merchant Taylors' Hall. To this dinner the officials and guests marched in procession from St. Paul's Cathedral, preceded by "whiffers" (five - players), while "Bow and St. Michael's Bells rang merrily." The details Mr. Pearce gives of the service at St. Paul's and the music which formed a special feature thereat are of much interest. At the festival in 1781

"the two Chiefs from the East Indies were introduced, and sat in the Bishop of London's throne. They expressed much Reverence and Awe at the Performance, and seem'd beyond measure pleased."

The texts chosen for the sermon varied, though there were a few favourite ones.

"No text," says Mr. Pearce,

"verges on the extravagant, except perhaps Lamentations iv. 5: 'They that were brought up in scarlet embrace dunghills.'"

The Corporation has naturally had to rely for its funds chiefly on annual subscriptions and donations, but occasionally it has had a windfall in the shape of a fat legacy. The first of these was 18,000*l.*, left to the Sons of the Clergy in 1714 by Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, by means of which the Corporation were enabled to become landed proprietors. Other gifts were of dubious benefit, such as lottery tickets. "In 1719," we read, "Mr. Treasurer Westley gave three tickets 'in the present Lottery now drawing for the benefit of the Corporation, and offered to give them others instead of either of them which shall appear to be already drawn Blank.' They were deposited in the chest, and in due course

were 'delivered him to examine if any Prize hapned upon the same.' To modern ears it sounds strange that the same benevolent Treasurer should at the same time inform the Court 'that Bank Stock was sinking,' and should propose 'to Transfer 2,000*l.* Capital Stock into the South Sea Company in lieu of Bank Stock.' This happened just a year before the famous bubble burst, but South Sea Bonds were still being put into the chest along with East India Bonds in 1727."

The Court had trouble sometimes in getting payment of money owing to it. Such an instance occurred in 1688, when Treasurer Sir Matthias Vincent died, and over 300*l.* of the Corporation's money which had been in his keeping could not be recovered from his widow and son. However, in February, 1689, Treasurer Sedgwick reported that Vincent was

"at his death possessed of a Two and thirtieth parts of the Ship y^e Modena, now in service of the East India Company."

Accordingly Sedgwick bought the share, and paid the debt to the Corporation. The Modena, we may point out, had formed one of the fleet dispatched by the East India Company in 1686 to punish the Great Mogul, and had only recently returned from that ridiculous enterprise.

The disbursing of the funds to widows and orphans was no light task; and in 1722 alone Mr. Fulks, the Newgate Street chemist (whom Mr. Pearce dubs "my parishioner"!), was responsible for paying out some 2,400*l.* to over 660 persons. An almshouse for widows began its career disastrously, the inmates apparently indulging in free fights, and having to be ejected, while the house had to undergo repairs. Mr. Pearce quotes a number of letters from applicants for charity, quaint in their language, but of pathetic interest. In 1705 there was readmitted to a pension "George floxcroft a Minister's son" then seventy years old. Can this be the erstwhile City merchant, who in 1665 went out to Madras as agent, but on arrival was clapped into prison by the man he was sent to succeed, Sir Edward Winter, and kept in durance for three years? We cannot say; and Mr. Pearce throws no light on the question. Among the accounts of expenses incurred by officials of the Corporation are many curious items, one of the most remarkable returns being that of Thomas Tylott, the "Register," in 1698, for "expences at y^e 3 Tunns receiving Mr Burroughs legacy." It runs as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Bread and Beer . . .	00	00	06
Wine . . .	00	09	00
Lobsters . . .	00	03	06
Butturs . . .	00	00	08
Pepper and vynegar . . .	00	00	06
ye Drawer . . .	00	14	02
	00	00	04
	00	14	06

We can only once more congratulate Mr. Pearce on the manner in which he has fulfilled his self-imposed task. The get-up of the book leaves nothing to be desired.

The English People: a Study of their Political Psychology. By Emile Boutmy. Translated from the French by E. English. With an Introduction by John Edward Courtenay Bodley. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. BODLEY's preface is as good a piece of work as he has done, and lifts the transla-

tion of M. Boutmy's volume from the list of second-rate books, or of translations, into the front rank.

The author of 'France' is known to have been working upon the creeds and churches of that country, and he gives an interesting foretaste of his future volumes in his remarks on French Protestantism. M. Boutmy, according to Mr. Bodley, shows that detachment from national prejudices which enables French Protestants to appreciate certain sides of English life better than can other Frenchmen:—

"This detached attitude has enabled them to perform signal services to France, even in the direction of defending their hereditary adversaries—witness the courageous opposition to intolerant anti-clericalism displayed by certain Protestant politicians at a crisis when Catholic voices have been dumb or incoherent in defence of their Church.....For a Frenchman who is a devout Catholic or a sceptical freethinker—unless he have the genius of a Voltaire or of a Taine—it is almost impossible to make a just appreciation of the influence which religion has had on our national character."

Mr. Bodley is more friendly to his own countrymen than is his author. The former claims that

"the religious instincts and practises of the nation are not the outcome of calculating insincerity, but form part of its historical character."

M. Boutmy once says much the same thing; but in other passages he also asserts the contrary.

The preface then passes away to the views of Taine on history, from which, with all respect for M. Boutmy's teacher, who was in some degree his own, Mr. Bodley differs. Taine thought our views on Greece and Rome "correct." Mr. Bodley writes:—

"It is probable that Becker's 'Gallus,' or Bulwer's 'Last Days of Pompeii' (to mention two very dissimilar efforts to make antiquity live again) call forth genial mirth in the Elysian Fields, if the Immortals are permitted to take an interest in modern literature."

He then gives illustrations which, we think, prove his case, and of a kind in which he excels.

In some excellent anticipations of his treatment of the religious side of French national life Mr. Bodley discusses the position taken up by the advanced school of French Catholic theologians, and gives incidentally a pleasant picture of a French clerical interior at Albi:—

"There in the mediæval fortress, which is the archiepiscopal palace, I found the learned and liberal pastor of the diocese, Mgr. Mignot. In the Archbishop's library the ancient walls were lined not only with the French and Latin books which form the usual literary armoury of the Gallican Church, but with every theological work of note produced in Great Britain by Anglican and Presbyterian divines since the Oxford Movement. There I listened to the wise words with which the prudent yet courageous prelate summed up the controversy aroused by the advanced theories of the Abbé Loisy and his school. The hours which passed in such discourse were marked by the booming of the great bell of the rose-tinted cathedral reared superb on the banks of the Tarn. Across the river stretched the undulating lands towards the quiet village, where two generations ago Eugénie de Guérin wrote the journal and the letters which have perpetuated the

tradition of Catholic piety as it was practised in the land of the Revolution, before the railway and the cheap press had produced effects more disturbing than those of 1789. In the other direction lay the modernised provincial capital. In the main boulevard stood the prefecture, where the agent of the centralised Government issued his orders for the closing of a chapel or the expulsion of a sisterhood, and where the next week a Minister was to expound the anti-clerical policy of his Government, supported by the Socialist deputies of the region. The other side of the street was lined by a row of cafés thronged with chattering sons of the South, who, to judge from their clamorous conversation, were as indifferent to the politics of the Republic as they were to the perils which beset the Church from without and within. Swinging down the middle of the road, a regiment of the line tramped in from the manoeuvres, weary and dusty but buoyant; and the crowds which rushed to salute the colours, when they heard the strains of the march named after the revolutionary army of the Sambre and Meuse, denoted the only institution in the country capable of rousing the population of France from the indifference into which it has fallen with regard to all public matters under the Third Republic."

Here, indeed, we venture to criticize, being unable to discern more indifference to public matters in the France of the present day than that displayed, outside of Paris, between 1852 and 1870.

The translation which Mr. Bodley has honoured by so considerable a preface begins better than it ends. The style is mostly excellent for that of a translation; but in the latter part of the volume we find such phrases (unintelligible to those who are not French scholars) as "the rise of the land census"; and also misprints like "Bag-shott" for Bagehot, and "Challemer-Lacour" for Challemer-Lacour. The index is imperfect, and neither of the important names, for example, of which we have just noted the misspelling, is to be found in it. As we mention the misprint in the name of the former ambassador and President of the Senate, we may add that it occurs in a passage in which, as we pointed out in our review of the original, M. Boutmy displays prejudice, in the form of unhesitating belief of the "telegram" by which, when Gambetta's Préfet, the philosopher was supposed to have betrayed the bloodthirstiness of his disposition.

We noticed the original work by M. Boutmy unfavourably (No. 3825, Feb. 16th, 1901) at the time of its appearance, and in the translation no attempt is made to cope, even by foot-notes, with the inaccuracies and misrepresentations which we pointed out—such, for example, as that Mr. Chamberlain "continued the preparations for war" after France had "given in" at the time of Fashoda. In addition to the many faults which we named at the time, we note many others on our second perusal. It is absurd, for instance, to generalize so completely as to declare of "the Englishman" that "he has no pity." We doubt whether there is any country, except Russia, where the emotion of pity has had such creative force as in England. To allude only to two out of hundreds of possible examples, the advance taken by Great Britain over all other powers in the matters of the slave trade and of factory legislation is strong proof upon our side. But even if we suppose that M. Boutmy is right about

national characteristics, he can hardly deny the existence in this country of at least a large and powerful minority to whom sentimentalism in politics, based on pity, is the dominant idea of life.

If we turn to the field of national history M. Boutmy does not inspire us with confidence. He thinks, for example, the imperial and colonial movement in England far more modern than it is. The Elizabethan heroes are to him mere pirates, and he believes that the seventeenth century had

"gone before England was installed.....in her position of aspirant to the dominion of the seas. As we have said, in 1600 she had no possessions outside Europe. During the first half of the century, the occupation of New England and the growth of Virginia were chiefly owing to the persecutions which, in turns, rendered England uninhabitable for the Puritans and the Cavaliers."

M. Boutmy can never have heard of the repeated declarations by king and parliament that the Crown of England is an Imperial Crown, of the recognition of Elizabeth as "Empress," with the kingdom, among others, of Virginia, as Royal Kingdoms subject to that Imperial Crown.

When it comes to minor mistakes, the book is full of them. M. Boutmy is evidently unaware of the existence of a different liquor law and of a different law of higher education in Wales from those which exist in England, as he explains at length that Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, "can.....exhibit statutes which simply concern themselves"; and with some repetition makes "the exception of Wales." He then goes on to relate "the enmity of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales towards their conquerors." It will be news indeed to our friends across the Tweed to learn that the kingdom of Scotland was extinguished by conquest. We might even assure M. Boutmy, were we inclined to chaff him, that the prevalent opinion here is to the opposite effect.

NEW NOVELS.

The Orangery: a Comedy of Tears. By Mabel Dearmer. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MRS. DEARMER has been sometimes highly successful in catching the mental attitude and the phraseology of a hundred years ago. As an excellent example, we may cite those passages which refer to 'The Ladies' Monthly Museum, or Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction,' and its discouraging attitude towards aspiring female authors. This high level is not, however, maintained throughout, and the "modish" conversations of the characters are occasionally sprinkled with phrases more appropriate to the smart society of our own day. The story, as a story, is scarcely calculated to arouse an enthusiastic interest in the jaded novel-reader, being the history of a wilful young lady determined, in the language of the nursery, upon cutting off her nose to spite her face, after a fashion more usual, it is to be hoped, in romance than in real life.

Souls in Bondage. By Perceval Gibbon. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS is a clever piece of work. Indeed, one almost regrets its marked cleverness, so dangerous and suspicious a quality has this become in fiction of late years. If the book

had been a little less clever, it might have been a little more human. It is a study of life in the "off-colour" location of a country township in South Africa; the yellow quarter, that is, or place where the half-breeds live—"those unfortunate monuments to white men's incontinence and the creedlessness of Kaffirs." As a picture it lacks contrast, it is without relief; as a study it is minute, pitiless, and somewhat brutal. We assume the author to be a young man, for only youth can be pitiless in print. There is abundant evidence of a talent for observation, and of first-hand experience in the veldt of South Africa. The sort of sombre intensity that one remembers in 'The Story of an African Farm' is here; but this book is masculine in every line and free from hysteria, though wanting in mellowness and entirely without suavity. Mr. Gibbon's is a talent which should be worth schooling. He has ability and sincerity. The concluding five-and-twenty pages of his book might have been the better for severe handling with the blue pencil. There is a kind of decency to be observed in the depicting of physical horrors.

Love's Proxy. By Richard Bagot. (Arnold.)

MR. BAGOT may be relied on for a certain kind of book, and this is exactly of that kind. It is what is called a society novel, largely concerned with dukes, ducheesses, and noble lords, their smart houses, their smart guests, their smart conversation, and the suggestion of a not too serious analysis of their emotions and love affairs, which are also, naturally, of the smart sort.

"But Augustus [the duke of the story] had no sense of humour at all, and even Mr. Westbury Jones, who pointed the finger of scorn at the aristocracy in print, and in practice spent his life in pursuing smart people up and down Europe, did not provoke any other feeling in her husband [sic] than a mild wonder that modern society needed advertising agents."

It mostly reads like that, and Mr. Bagot is not over-particular about such details as grammar. But doubtless there is a considerable public for this class of story, and of its class it is a bright example.

Celibate Sarah. By James Blyth. (Grant Richards.)

THIS is another novel of life in the Norfolk marsh-lands by the author of 'Juicy Joe.' It is dedicated to Mr. Thomas Hardy. We have no wish to compare Mr. Blyth's work with Mr. Hardy's; but we may point out, with as much emphasis as may be, that two leading features which distinguish such work as 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' are dignity and restraint. 'Celibate Sarah' is altogether lacking in these things, whilst its only philosophy is a sort of pseudo-religious sentimentality. 'Juicy Joe' was also lacking in these larger qualities, but it was a far more genuine book. This second book must be called something of a disappointment, for, whilst it shows no advance in workmanship, it seems to be written with less sincerity, certainly carries less conviction, and has nothing inevitable about it.

The Borderlanders. By Janet Laing. (Dent.)

THE *Borderlanders* are a party of people who are looked after by a doctor and are

partially insane. They are the cause of some lively humour; but the story in the main is serious. It is poignant, too, and written in a natural, spirited style, which is the author's happy gift. It is, in fact, effective, yet somewhat irritating. Claiming the alertness born of long and constant practice in novel-reading, we still find much here which is unduly obscure. Inference and allusion are carried too far; we want more of the actual incident and fact which they imply. But this is an artist's fault. The book is well above the average, and represents a distinct advance on the author's part. Mrs. Laing can deal with emotions, and her heroine is delightfully impulsive.

Love among the Ruins. By Warwick Deeping. (Grant Richards.)

MR. DEEPING's story of love and war, revenge and revolt, is in some ways more ambitiously written than its predecessor without being quite so successful. The construction of his story is good, and his invention and gift of seeing warrant him in expending sufficient labour to present these qualities in an adequate form. If he desires to be judged by any but the most ephemeral criteria, he must remember that in English literature he is touching the strings of an instrument whose fibres have stored in them the vibrations of centuries. Mordred, Flavian, Yeoland, Sforza, and Gilderoy jar together. Defective sentences and confused ornament are not components of a good style—meaningless adjectives and constant alliteration weary a reader and do not help the story along. Now Mr. Deeping has a story to tell, and his fighting is good. Let him try Dumas as a model for his next book instead of Mr. Maurice Hewlett.

Bats at Twilight. By Helen M. Boulton. (Heinemann.)

THE blind and the lame have figured ere now in the noble army of novel heroines, but the author of this story has had a more original inspiration in selecting for her protagonist a lady afflicted with deafness—and deafness of that painfully commonplace order which involves not the finger alphabet, but perpetual shouting. Despite her infirmity, she is a charming girl, and something of an heiress besides, and we are equally at a loss to understand why her neighbours should have made her the victim of cruel and unfounded suspicions, and why she should have allowed herself to be persuaded into a marriage which, from every point of view, was as undesirable as it could possibly be. Yet, in spite of these improbabilities, the novel is well above the average, and contains some excellent characterization. The heroine's maiden aunts, and the light, but not wholly abandoned, woman with whom her unspeakable husband is entangled, especially appeal to us as lifelike and powerful creations.

CLASSICAL BOOKS AND TRANSLATIONS.

MR. B. B. ROGERS has added the *Thesmophoriaeuzae* (Bell & Sons) to the list of his wonderful Aristophanic translations, or rather to that of the complete editions of the

plays, annotated and translated, which he began more than a quarter of a century ago, but had to abandon for the time under the pressure of active legal work. Two years ago, to the joy of those who remembered the welcome which, in the days when Aristophanes had but lately passed from being the struggle of the moment into the category of possessions for ever, they extended to his first essays in this line, Mr. Rogers was set free to arrange the materials which he had long compiled, and to complete (let us hope) what must long be the standard edition of Aristophanes for English readers who, while not professional scholars, have retained affectionate memories of their youthful exercises in ancient literature. All that we said long ago remains true, whether of the wonderful ingenuity and accuracy (so far as modern manners will allow) of the rendering, or of the command of language and rhythm displayed in the versification. The notes show extensive acquaintance with other commentaries, ancient and modern, as well as with Greek literature generally, more particularly with the tragedians; and the appendix of various readings is sufficient to show that in the more highly specialized line of critical scholarship Mr. Rogers, as befits the possessor of twenty-seven editions, old and new, of the play, can hold his own with the professors. Readers who overlook this portion of the volume will miss some of the best fun that it contains. A few fragments of miscellaneous translation, which Mr. Rogers, in his lavish way, scatters about his notes, almost make one regret that he has not devoted his life to the task of rendering the ancient classics into English verse. We may call special attention to his renderings of a few lines from Aleman, quoted in the note to l. 39.

The Poems of Gaius Valerius Catullus, with an English translation by F. W. Cornish (Cambridge, University Press), is beautifully printed and bound in white and gold. On one page we find the Latin, and on that opposite to it a prose translation. Classical scholars will be pleased with the main effect of Mr. Cornish's labours: he knows his author well; has weighed the commentators judiciously; and his version is above all things lucid, covering carefully the full sense of the Latin, and reproducing what may seem to a modern the somewhat bare simplicity of the poet. But this zeal for accuracy has resulted in many phrases and turns which seem to us foreign to the genius of our language. Every translator should put away his original, and try to read his version as an original piece. We do not say that Mr. Cornish has not done this, but such a process would in our case have resulted in several alterations of his rendering, greater freedom and greater brevity.

Scholars will have a more serious quarrel with Mr. Cornish in the omissions he has made. They are entitled to have all that Catullus wrote in the Latin text, though it may be advisable to paraphrase it or leave it out in the English version. In lvi., which has been quoted as one of the most pathetic passages in literature, the English paraphrases a verb which is cut out of the Latin opposite, surely a rather inconsistent proceeding. The considerable Fescennine portion of the beautiful marriage poem (lxi.) is entirely omitted, a wrong sign, implying "Lacuna in cod.," being the only indication of the fact. Now we are not babes; we prefer to have these things before us, look at them fairly, and try to explain them as students of poetry, taste, and the human faculties. These things—whether you like them or not—are part of the poetry of Catullus, and their absence should have been distinctly stated in the introduction. This book is pretty enough to adorn a drawing-room table. Perhaps Mr. Cornish has wavered between that use and a place in the

scholar's library; but he would, we think, prefer to be seen in the more austere place—a place where a bowdlerized Catullus is no more agreeable than a Shakspeare or a Bible treated in the same fashion.

Le Poème d'Orientius. Édition Critique, avec un Fac-simile, Étude Philologique et Littéraire, Traduction, par L. Bellanger. (Paris, Fontemoing.)—This work is fittingly dedicated to Prof. Robinson Ellis, the editor of the so-called 'Commonitorium' in the Vienna Corpus volume of lesser Latin poets. The first part consists of the text, which is separately paged, and can be obtained by itself for two francs. An apparatus is printed below containing the variations in the MS. (Paris B.N., Lat. Nouv. Acq. 457). This text differs but little, and not always for the better (e.g., i. 456), from that supplied by Mr. Ellis, which first made the scientific study of Orientius possible; but the apparatus contains the emendations called forth from various scholars by the appearance of that edition. We miss an explanation of the signs A and B employed in the apparatus, which itself is not always so clear as might be. For example, at i. 45, *est pondere*, it was surely unnecessary to say that this was the reading of B; we could assume that, if nothing were said about B's reading. At i. 424, *collatas*, the apparatus gives "*collatas, B*," but says nothing about A's reading: was it intended to put *conlatas* into the text? At ii. 332 it might have been explained that there is no lacuna in the MS. Some points in orthography, &c., might be improved: i. 37, consistency requires *bene dicere* (two words); i. 115, *atques*, misprint (for *atque*); i. 354, *obprobrio* should have been kept, as it is the regular spelling in good MSS. of Latin authors; i. 306, Munro would have kept *extinexit*, a type of spelling common on stones, but rather less so in MSS.; read, too, *Sychem*, *Sichem* being wrong; i. 520, *Annanias* should have been kept; the spelling is in good MSS. of prose authors also, where there is no metre to necessitate it as here; p. xxxvii, the first seventeen lines have slipped some distance to the right, as have the last twelve on p. xl; ii. 37, Prof. Bellanger is surely wrong in following Havet's impossible (as it seems to us) conjecture; we much prefer *describere*, in the Horatian sense ('*Sat.*' i. 4, 3); ii. 123, read *fasti*: it is an imitation of Lucan ii. 645, and the argument of p. 81 is therefore weakened; ii. 160, *repperiare*, which is regular in good MSS. of Augustine and others, should have been printed. These matters do not impair the pleasure of reading M. Bellanger's text. Orientius was, as Prof. Ellis says, "trained in the rhetorical and poetical graces of style and metre," and is much less lax in his metrical rules than Cyprian, the author of the 'Heptateuch,' for example. There are many pleasant reminiscences of the classical poets. Thanks to Mr. Ellis's recent lecture on Orientius (Parker, 1903) and his study, there is no other Christian poet who can be read with such satisfaction.

The text of the poem is, however, the least important part of these pages; there remain 351 of them, in which the writer goes into every possible question suggested by the author with a fulness that could not be surpassed. After a short introduction, followed by a full bibliography, we come to the first part, dealing with preliminary questions concerning Orientius and his poem. This is followed by the second part, which treats of the technique in the poem. The third part is devoted to the author's ideas; there remain the conclusion, an appendix containing a translation of the Latin into French, and a very full index of eleven pages. In the first part there is a complete account of the manuscripts, existing and lost, for the poet's text, with the printed editions and other

works connected with it. The only existing MS. is one of those which Libri stole from Tours and afterwards sold to the Earl of Ashburnham. In 1888 it became the property of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. An excellent facsimile of one page of the MS., which is of the early eleventh century, is provided as a frontispiece to the present work. The account of published papers on Orientius is supplemented by a number of textual notes, some of them from the well-known pen of M. Louis Havet. A chapter is devoted to the date of the poem and the signs of the times. The poem is, for good reasons, assigned to the fifth century and to Gaul. In a long and most able discussion on the personality of the poet the conclusion is reached that he was identical with the Bishop of Auch who is worshipped as a saint in the south-west of France and in North Spain. This is the conclusion of the historians of Roman literature, Ebert, Teuffel, and Manitius. Iambic and dactylic pieces attributed to the poet are next discussed. The two prayers are pronounced genuine, and critically annotated. The last chapter of the first part treats the legend of St. Orientius. Language, versification, composition and style, and imitation of earlier poets are the subjects of the second part, and are discussed with the same clearness and fulness elsewhere displayed. The third part, on the ideas of Orientius, is a most laudable attempt to trace the sources of Orientius's teaching, to expound it, and show its effects on later literature. Only a student well versed in the theology of the first four centuries could pass an opinion on this part. To us much of it seems perfectly true, and in Gaul in the fifth century Augustine's influence was certainly predominant. Of the prose translation a foreigner is not very well able to speak. We hardly think it a necessity for our best classical students, but we should be sorry to lose the brief, pointed, and useful foot-notes by which it is accompanied. The index will prove of great use not only for the study of this poet, but also for that of the other Christian poets.

A few notes may not be out of place. They will at least indicate the measure of thoroughness with which we have read the book. On p. 2 Prof. Bellanger slips into an old error when he says, "*Juvenius raconte la Genèse*"; the reference is to the 'Heptateuch,' now attributed to Cyprian of Toulon. In note 1 on p. 53, for v. 116 read v. 123 (Peiper, 'Corp. Scr. Eccl. Lat.', xxiii. p. 235); it might have been added (p. 54) that Cyprian of Toulon occasionally has the penult of *Iacobus* short. P. 74, on the vices of the Gauls in the fifth century, a reference to the homilies of Caesarius might have been added. Pp. 86-7, it might have been well to say whether the name *Orientius* occurs in inscriptions, and if so, where. P. 93, n. 1, read *angustia*. P. 103, we do not understand "*a allongé*," and think *interpellet* right (*interpolet* had not then the sense which the modern "interpolation" suggests). P. 104, *physici* may be right in the sense of "men of science." P. 105, a parallel to *spaltria* for *psaltria* in Terence MSS. is *spalms* for *psalms*, which sometimes occurs in the manuscripts of Latin Christian authors. P. 114, the word *director* is wrongly styled a barbarism; Georges cites it from the Latin Irenæus, who is in any case earlier than Orientius. P. 125, for *protoplastus* read *protoplastus*; Orientius would hardly employ the vulgar form, though his scribes might. P. 138, it is incorrect to say that *incarnatio* could not get into the verse; even Horace shortens the final syllable of *mentio*, and Juvenal and his contemporaries provide many examples of the licence. P. 142, it is incorrect to say that *salvator* is not found except in Orientius; Jerome and Augustine both used it before his day. P. 153, the argument is somewhat discounted

by the fact that *fons et origo* forms a sort of unit in Latin, like *liber ac solutus*, &c. P. 154, first, Pelagonius is of the second half of the fourth century; second, the example should be struck out, as Ihm (ed. 1892) reads *magnitudinis* (§ 288, p. 92), and has no word of *magnitudinem*. P. 163, the spelling *Balaham* might have been mentioned. Some further imitations of classical poets might have been given. Next to Virgil, Lucan was the greatest favourite with Christian poets, no doubt for moral reasons, and we think M. Bellanger has underrated Lucan's influence on our poet. P. 209, last line but one, read *et for ac*. P. 213, Lucan ends ii. 158, 439, iv. 278, vi. 250, with *sanguine fuso*. P. 219, M. Bellanger says "*funera mundi crée peut-être par Orientius*"; but in *funere mundi* occurs Lucan vii. 617. P. 258, n. 1, there is an error in the quotation from Tennyson. Pp. 264-5, Matt. v. 28 is the common origin of the thoughts of Lactantius and Orientius. P. 328, n. 2 is in need of correction.

Any one who works on little-known Latin or Greek authors ought to be treated with indulgence if his work be defective. M. Bellanger is in no need of such indulgence, and we look forward with eagerness to later proofs of his interest in the delightful region of Christian Latin literature. We hope his work will encourage others to follow him. The classical scholar, who has the hopeless feeling that there is nothing more to do in his field as popularly estimated, might well take to the study of some Christian author. In fact, as we have said before, all later Latin is neglected.

SHORT STORIES.

Tomaso's Fortune. By Henry Seton Merriman. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—While we all deplore the loss of Seton Merriman to the world of fiction, we do not all, perhaps, realize how he came to hold such a position among modern novel-writers as he lately claimed. It is obvious to all that he had great dramatic power, keen observation of men and women, the capacity, so rare, for leaving unsaid what many would say at length, a wonderful accuracy in drawing his various threads together, unhurried and never unduly forced out of their own line, timing the *dénouement* as it were to a second, a fine appreciation of all that is best in what we English and his favourite Spaniards call a gentleman. All this he had, true enough; and moreover—wherein we are inclined to think lay the secret of his success—he was never hysterical, but always clear, honest, virile, and vigorous. It is equally true to say that he had obvious faults, which grew on him. He tended to certain types, which in various forms were always to be found in his sequence of excellent stories. The strong man of few words, but vigorous in the hour of need; the sweet, but undoubtedly too self-controlled girl lover, always ready to send the only man in her world to almost certain death; the loyal and handy servant: all these we knew we should find in one form or another in Seton Merriman's new book. Again, a playfully cynical sententiousness, a readiness to moralize lightly in or out of season, became a too marked feature of his later style. For all this, he wrote very pleasant stories, which all could read and enjoy—stories of great endeavour and quiet self-sacrifice, which appealed with their healthy freshness to the jaded readers of the "sin and society" style of novel like a cold tub in the morning. 'Tomaso's Fortune' is only one of nineteen short stories which are here reprinted; it is, perhaps, the best where none is more than fairly good. The short story did not suit Merriman: he wanted time to develop his plot; he wanted incident to show, but not in words, what manner of men he was dealing with; and he wanted room for touches of local

colour. Some of the stories are very slight, and others—we feel as we read—are going too fast for the author's style and habit. Lovers of Merriman will like to have them thus collected because they are his, but judicious admirers will hardly maintain that they can add to his reputation.

The Sons o' Cormac. By Aldis Dunbar. (Longmans & Co.)—The Irish brogue lends itself easily to humorous narration, and, less easily, to simple and elemental pathos; but to use it as a medium for either fine speaking or fine writing is, at best, a hazardous experiment. The author (or editor) of the legends here presented to us has not always kept clear of this pitfall, and the picturesque impression which he aims at producing is thus too frequently marred. The stories themselves are mainly variations on themes familiar to the children of all countries, but several of them are imbued with the true Celtic weirdness, and only need some modifications in the diction to be both pleasing and impressive.

The Picaroons. By Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. (Chatto & Windus.)—The sub-title of this little volume is 'A San Francisco Night's Entertainment'; but this is not the only suggestion in it of Stevenson. Towards the end several of the characters assemble before the Stevenson Memorial in San Francisco. There are fourteen sketches, or short stories, in the book, told in the form made familiar by that charming extravaganza 'The New Arabian Nights.' The first one or two are to a great extent derived from Stevenson's work, despite the very different setting. The fourth owes a good deal to Bret Harte; but the greater part of the book is not only very entertaining, but also original, both in matter and in style. One does not look for very delicate characterization in such work, and one does not find it here. The painting has been done with a broad brush; but it is effective and picturesque. The long arm of coincidence is stretched a good deal, but not more than is permissible in extravaganza. A Picaroon is here defined as a petty rascal, one who lives by his wits, an adventurer. This is an attempt to handle such subjects as were dealt with in the Picaresque tales of Spanish literature, with an essentially modern setting. The purpose of such work is, of course, entertainment, and the authors may be said to have succeeded in their attempt.

The Way of the Sea. By Norman Duncan. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—This is a collection of ten sketches of life on the Newfoundland coast, the life of simple fisher-folk whose constant struggle for food and shelter makes them of necessity primitive and unsophisticated people. It is fiction with a very strong religious flavour—fiction in which a semi-barbarous kind of Puritanism plays an important part, a predominant part. One has heard that there is a large public for this sort of work. That public should be pleased, for this book is better than most of its kind; it has also more general vigour and more careful workmanship. There is a "foreword" by Mr. F. T. Bullen, the hysterical character of which may prevent some readers going beyond it; and that would be rather hard upon the author. For there is real merit in his work, and genuine observation of a phase of life but little known and very remote. These "forewords" are apt to be tiresome performances at best. And after all Mr. Bullen is not the only man who has been at sea, and is by no means, to our thinking, an ideal judge of manner. But Mr. Duncan gives promise of ability to produce fine work, particularly if he can overcome his tendency to a sort of religious self-consciousness. Religious and Biblical subjects, perhaps more than any other, require to be handled with restraint when touched upon at all in fiction—otherwise they are objectionably out of place.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. publish *The New Era in South Africa*, by Miss Violet Markham, a volume which, like her former book, is well written, though not perhaps very open-minded. Miss Markham will give complete satisfaction to Lord Milner and to the Colonial Secretary, but is narrow in her somewhat obstinately British views. She expects, for example, that the time will come when the South African Dutch will look back to the war "as a great liberation." We hardly expect to find a more complete change in that Conservative race than the change which has occurred in American opinion with regard to George III. and Lord North. Miss Markham seems to expect such a reversal of a race view as the world has never witnessed. So, too, of her treatment of the episode of the National Scouts. We have always thought that there was a curious want of imagination among ourselves in failing to grasp the manner in which such men were certain to be viewed and treated by those against whom they had fought in what could not fail to be looked upon as a betrayal. The United Empire Loyalists did not have a happy time in the United States, but were able to appeal to their neighbours on stronger grounds than was the case with the National Scouts. Still, we cannot blame Miss Markham for expecting immediate "peace and reconciliation." We are only surprised that she should attribute blame to those who cannot come round so suddenly. When she deals with the labour question, in support of Chinese labour, mentioned on her title-page, she shows a similar partial blindness. She declares that "the fact that Johannesburg and Cawnpore are situated on exactly the same degree of latitude north and south of the Equator respectively might cause the most thoughtless to reflect what circumstances can operate in order to make the Transvaal a white man's country at all." But the fact that the Transvaal is a white man's country is shown by its healthiness for Dutch and Britons, caused by its height above the sea. On the Chinese labour question Miss Markham makes a fierce attack on Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., for what she seems to think his British Guiana Ordinance of 1894. We are not concerned, in our non-party pages, to defend the consistency of "Lord Ripon and Mr. Sidney [sic] Buxton," but have to point out that the British Guiana Ordinance was hardly altered in a word from a whole series of ordinances in that and other colonies, dating back at least to 1866, and probably much further, and that the Anti-Slavery Society and other representatives of the opinion which is now alarmed by the Chinese Labour Ordinance never ceased at any time to protest against that series of ordinances for their servile conditions, and in the strongest of terms. One statement is made in this volume which is to be found in almost every book upon South Africa—here mentioned in these words: "Delagoa Bay—that purchase we missed for the sake of a few paltry thousands." It has often been said that Delagoa Bay might have been bought, but was, as a fact, refused by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Disraeli. We have never been able to discover the evidence upon which this statement rests.

The Surrender of Napoleon: being the Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte and of his Residence on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, with a Detail of the Principal Events that occurred in that Ship between the 24th of May and the 8th of August, 1815. By Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B. A New Edition, with a Memoir of the Author, by William Kirk Dickson. (Blackwood.)—When the king of the French was captured at the battle of Poitiers, there arose among those who claimed to be his captor such a fierce

contest for the glory, or the prospective emolument, that there was, for a time, some danger of the captive being torn in pieces in the scuffle:—

"Then the French King, to eschew that peril, said: 'Sirs, strive not; lead me courteously, and my son, to my cousin the prince, and strive not for my taking, for I am so great a lord to make you all rich.'"

And even now, after five centuries and a half, the several descendants of these gentlemen bear on their shields the gauntlets, straps, or buckles which they then held as proofs of the validity of their claim, boasted of as one of the grandest of the records of the age of chivalry. But more than a hundred years ago the country was told that the 'age of chivalry' was dead; and when, after a harder-fought battle than Poitiers, another sovereign of the French, a stouter warrior and a greater statesman than John the Good, was made prisoner, it was in a quiet and seemingly fashion, which compares, not disadvantageously, with the ramping and howling greed of the more chivalrous antagonists. Our vanquished enemy surrendered himself on board the Bellerophon, and was brought with all courtesy to England, not indeed to be entertained by the Prince of Wales, but to be consigned to that exile which the judgment of offended Europe insisted on as the least possible punishment of his insatiable ambition; and his veritable captor, Capt. Maitland, neither expected nor received reward of money or of arms, of nobility or professional rank, unless the K.C.B. which was given to him, as it was to a crowd of others, could be counted as such. Maitland's distinction remains to the family only in the annals of the time and in the detailed account—delightful in its frankness and naïveté—written down by Maitland himself as the several events actually occurred. Maitland wrote it merely as a family record; but some years later the MS. came into the hands of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote so strongly in favour of its being published verbatim, "without abridgement," that it was so published in 1826. It is, as Scott justly wrote,

"a great and interesting national document..... The whole narrative is as fine, manly, and explicit an account as ever was given of so interesting a transaction."

It has been long out of print, and Sir Frederick Maitland's namesake, grand-nephew, and present representative has been happily advised in having a new edition of it brought out, well edited with a few additional notes, and—as befits a great "national document"—handsomely printed.

MR. HERBERT VIVIAN publishes, through Mr. Grant Richards, *The Servian Tragedy, with some Impressions of Macedonia*, which is really a book on the former subject, the Macedonian chapters being unimportant. For both subjects we prefer the book of Miss Durham recently reviewed by us; but on the Servian tragedy, if further facts are wanted, Mr. Vivian's detailed pages and his many photographs will be found of interest. Of the photographs, we have to say that we have never, among many flattered portraits of ladies, seen one so flattered as is that of the unfortunate Draga. Mr. Herbert Vivian always writes well, and the present book is no exception as regards the vividness of its style.

EARLY Victorian society is placed under acute yet appreciative observation in Elizabeth Davis Bancroft's *Letters from England, 1846-49* (Smith & Elder). The unstudied correspondence of the wife of the American minister reminds us not a little of the recently published letters of Madame Waddington. Both ladies address themselves to relations and friends in the United States, and they are both full of recognition of the hospitality and kindness which they met everywhere. Mrs.

George Bancroft had, of the two, the larger number of prejudices to surmount. She disliked having to dine with bare arms and neck, and she confessed to humorous perplexity at the respective dignities of her butler, lady's-maid, and upper and lower housemaids. But she evidently found political and literary houses easy of access, and we soon discover her laughing until she cries at the sallies of Lady Morgan, and taking great pleasure in the conversation of Archbishop Whately. We get a pleasant glimpse or two of nearly every well-known person of the day—Rogers, Macaulay, Miss Martineau, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Ashburton, Disraeli, and many more. But they are no more than glimpses, since Mrs. Bancroft was no Greville in petticoats, but contented herself with such general impressions as that Kinglake was "the most modest, unassuming person in his manners," and that Tom Moore was "but a wreck, though a most interesting one." The London of the forties was by no means unlike the London of the twentieth century in many of its features. The plutocracy had already made itself a power, and in the splendid mansion of George Hudson, "the railway king," Lady Parke stood at the entrance of the suite of rooms to receive the guests and introduce them to the host and hostess. On the other hand we are taken back to an unfamiliar epoch when Brompton Square is described as "a little out of town and one of those suburban, unfashionable regions where the most accommodation can be had at the least price." The most agreeable points in London society, as viewed by Mrs. Bancroft, appear to have been the conversational ability of the women, particularly among the Whig aristocracy, and the deference paid to the aged. We may congratulate ourselves that neither quality has become absolutely extinct.

MR. NICHOLAS PAINE GILMAN, an industrious and conscientious American writer, publishes, through Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston and New York, and through Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in London, *Methods of Industrial Peace*, which comes very near being a good book. The author discusses questions of the highest importance in the labour world with perfect fairness and with a good deal of knowledge; but the imperfections of the volume will be understood when we say that he gives a full account of the New Zealand system commonly known as compulsory arbitration, and virtually no account at all of that subsequently introduced by Mr. Wise in New South Wales. Now it is the latter experiment which is the more novel and the more startling, and the success or failure of which is the more important. This general remark may be made, too, about Mr. Gilman's work—that the American part of it is digested, and the English, New Zealand, and Australian part merely shovelled in. Mr. Gilman's fairness, or, at all events, comprehensiveness in toleration, may be judged by the fact that, while in many matters he sympathizes with the employing class and holds the ordinary American objections to what is supposed to be labour tyranny, yet, on the other hand, he favours a minimum wage as an essential modification, for example, of a sliding-scale system. The statements with regard to American capital and labour, coming from such a quarter, are of first-class importance, and we note as surprising one which, nevertheless, we accept from Mr. Gilman:—

"There is, as yet, no body of employers in the United States to be compared in power with the American Federation of Labor."

We know that Mr. Gompers, by his knowledge and comparative moderation, is a great power, but we should have thought that, through the possession of the press and of the official world, and above all of Congress, by his opponents, the American trusts, the

American railways, and many other capitalist interests are infinitely stronger as yet in the United States. Take, for example, the question of the use of the power of injunction by the Courts, to suppress every labour practice which is contrary to the interests or the prejudices of the employing class. When judges, British or American, see something about to happen which they think mischievous, they may easily be inclined to assume that it is illegal, in order to stop it beforehand by injunction. While the judge may think that an injunction in such a case cannot do harm, yet, on the other hand, it is accompanied by a disposition to treat as contempt of court all discussion of the question, and the secrecy which follows is an additional difficulty in the way of labour action. Mr. Gompers is strong enough to cause an anti-injunction Bill to be brought before Congress, but he is certainly not strong enough to pass any measure of the kind. Labour is indeed almost wholly without representation in the Senate or House of Representatives, and when it agitates it often obtains nominal legislation which there is not the slightest intention of enforcing.

So far as labour holds its own at all in America, it is through the action of a President like the present one, who is a fair man and tries to hold the balance even, or of candidates for the presidential office such as Mr. Bryan was. Our impression is that, whatever may be the case in a few years, labour in the United States is weaker than in Great Britain, France, or Germany, and infinitely weaker than in Australia and New Zealand. The advanced labour legislation which on certain points distinguishes some few of the States of the American Union is due not to labour agitation, but to the efforts of philanthropists outside the labour world. Another interesting point which is also novel to us in this country is that sufficiently explained in the following words:—

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association is one of the organizations of employers which follow the excellent plan of appointing a commissioner who conducts all their dealings with the trade-unions."

English readers are likely to turn to the account of the Taff Vale case, and of similar action in the United States. But we find it somewhat confused:—

"The Taff Vale Railway decision, it is commonly asserted by American lawyers, 'laid down no principle of law new to the country.' Numerous instances may be found in our courts where labor unions have been enjoined, and in Massachusetts, 'more than thirty years ago, an action was maintained against a union for wrongfully extorting from an employer a penalty for having used the product of 'scab labor.' In case the funds of the union are not sufficient to pay the damages sought by an aggrieved employer, he can attach the property of individual members to a sufficient amount. Of the use of this power there has recently been an interesting example in Connecticut."

Lord Lindley's judgments are quoted; then the speculative question of the incorporation of trade unions is discussed, and the author, on the whole, seems to favour that incorporation, as well as the division of the funds; but the first is opposed, and the second is fiercely opposed, by trade unions in this country and in the United States, and neither can be carried against the opposition of those concerned. Mr. Gilman then has the unintelligible paragraph:—

"The lay mind will doubtless coincide with Mr. and Mrs. Webb in the belief that this famous decision, if taken as simple construction of the existing statutes, is bad law, since plainly nothing was farther from the mind of Parliament in 1871 than to grant such powers of suing and being sued."

The fact that Parliament undoubtedly in 1871 and 1875 had no idea that a Taff Vale decision would be possible does not in itself prove it to be bad law. What Mr. Gilman does not point out is that recent decisions in this country, not on Taff Vale taken by itself, so

much as on Taff Vale taken in connexion with the law of picketing and the law of conspiracy, are at variance with earlier decisions as to what is or was the law. After discussing compulsory arbitration, a phrase which he dislikes, Mr. Gilman mentions an interesting possibility of the future in the following terms:—

"That a large part of the American public would be ready, in case of a second prolonged strike in the anthracite coal mines, for even such a drastic measure as appropriation by the State or the national government is probable, judging from the reception given to the Democratic platform of 1902 in New York, which proposed such a measure. The unprecedented action of President Roosevelt furnished an easier way out of the existing trouble, and the proposal naturally reacted at the polls on the party making it. But a renewal of it, in similar circumstances, would be highly probable, and its acceptance scarcely less so, if operators and miners persisted in a course the inevitable result of which would be great harm to the public.... By the side of such a measure as this, a scheme like the New Zealand labor laws would be 'animated moderation.'"

WHATEVER may be thought of Dean Stanley's influence as a Churchman, his historical studies are to be warmly commended, full of colour and interest, so that we are glad to get a popular edition published by Mr. Murray of the Dean's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*.

ONCE again we must express our warm gratitude for an excellent book of reference. *The English Catalogue of Books for 1903* (Sampson Low) is out. This compact and workmanlike record has so often lightened our labours that we hope it is known to all who attempt to combine promptness and accuracy.

We always welcome a new edition of a great poet carefully produced in worthy form, so we note with pleasure the addition of Milton's *Poetical Works*, 2 vols., to Messrs. Macmillan's "Library of English Classics," which is now a long row of comely, well-printed volumes. Mr. A. W. Pollard is the editor, as usual, and contrives to make his bibliographical note both learned and interesting.

RETRENCHMENT has not affected the illustrations of that striking annual Blue-book, the *Report of the Department of Public Works of New South Wales*, which, dated in the present year, has reached us, and deals with the year ending June 30th last. Among the full-page plates are one of the vestibule of the Art Gallery at Sydney, and one of the external portico, the latter, in the strong sunlight of Australia, being singularly and indeed strikingly Greek. The architecture is, in fact, more classical than is that of the beautiful buildings of modern Athens, which have always a Bavarian tinge, reminding us first of Munich, and only afterwards of ancient Greece. The volume is published by the Government Printer at Sydney.

We have on our table *The Story of the Lopez Family*, edited by C. Eyot (Boston, U.S. West),—*My Airships*, by A. Santos-Dumont (Grant Richards),—*Monte Carlo Facts and Fallacies*, by Sir Hiram S. Maxim (Grant Richards),—*British Railways*, by H. M. Ross (Arnold),—*Mendelssohn*, by V. Blackburn (Bell),—*The Tree in the Midst*, by G. MacDonald (Hodder & Stoughton),—*The Old Riddle and the Newest Answer*, by John Gerard, S.J. (Longmans),—*The Fourth Dimension*, by C. H. Hinton (Sonnenschein),—*Physical Training for Women*, by H. I. Hancock (Putnam),—*Handel*, by W. H. Cummings (Bell),—*Notes on the Cathedrals*, Vol. V. (Sonnenschein),—*A Race with Ruin*, by Headon Hill (Ward & Lock),—*Concerning a Marriage*, by Nomad (Hurst & Blackett),—*The Amazing Verdict*, by Marie Leighton (Grant Richards),—*Marian Voyne; or, the Great Lie*, by B. Goldie (Grant Richards),—*By Snare of Love*, by A. W.

Marchmont (Ward & Lock).—*Randal of Randalholme*, by Austin Clare (Chatto & Windus).—*St. John, a Poem*, by R. F. Horton (Dent).—*Poems*, by W. E. Walkerdine (Stock).—*Philomelodies and Shards of Song* (Gay & Bird).—*Home Pages: Twelve Talks on Practical Religion*, edited by H. B. Herford (P. Green).—*The Evolution of the Soul*, by T. J. Hudson (Putnam).—*Old Testament Bible Stories*, edited by R. G. Moulton (Macmillan).—*Reminders of Old Truths*, by H. E. Pipe (Longmans).—*Outlines of Pastoral Theology*, translated and edited by the late Rev. W. L. Hastie, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*The Education of the Heart*, by Rev. W. L. Watkinson (Kelly). Among New Editions we have *The Poems of Burns, a Selection* (Cassell).—*and A Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language*, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).

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Clark (H. W.), *The Christ from Without and Within*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net.
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MAURUS JÓKAI.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., died one of the most fascinating and many-sided personalities of modern times, one who was at once a man of action and a man of letters, an admirable writer, a clever caricaturist, a useful politician, an excellent Parliamentary debater, a journalist of the first rank—and the best of good fellows. I allude, of course, to Maurus Jókai, at whose grave the whole Hungarian nation now stands in mourning.

Maurus Jókai was a scion of the good old county family of the Jókays of Asva, and first saw the light of day at Rév-Komárom, February 19th, 1825. He was educated for the law, the profession of his father, whom he lost while still a lad; but after obtaining his advocate's diploma and winning his first case, he abandoned jurisprudence for literature, migrated to Pesth, and at the age of twenty-two as the editor of its literary journal *Életképek* (in whose columns his first considerable romance, "Hét Köznépok," originally appeared) rallied round him all the rising talent of young Hungary, chief among whom was his quondam schoolfellow, the great national poet Petöfi. The revolution of 1848-9 drove him into politics. He served the popular cause with both sword and pen, accompanied the constantly perambulating Hungarian Government from place to place, was dispatched by Kossuth on a special mission to Vienna, and just missed being present at the final catastrophe at Világos. For some time after the collapse of the patriots he had to lie in hiding. Indeed, it was only an adroit artifice of his devoted and accomplished wife, Rosa Benke, the great actress, whom he married in 1848, that saved him from the fate of Haynau's victims. Throughout the fifties, during which time he continued to be more or less of a suspect, he devoted himself to the rehabilitation of the Hungarian literature and language by writing a whole series of tales and romances, a few among the most notable of which were "Erdély aranykora," "Törökvilág Magyarországon," "Egy magyar nábob," "Fehér róza," "Janicsárok végnapjai," "Kárpáthy Zoltán," "A régi jó táblorák," besides editing three literary and two comic papers, one of which he illustrated.

When Hungary in 1861 recovered her liberties, Jókai, who received political mandates from every part of the country, re-entered public life, quickly established his reputation as a debater, and steadily supported the stable and

moderate Tisza administration, whose organ, the *Hón*, he founded, and edited for eighteen years. Although he never accepted office, he frequently rendered valuable services to the ministry in critical times, and, though always a moderate man, fought two duels in support of his opinions. Yet his various public and social duties did not in the least interfere with his literary activity, and during the last forty years of his life he wrote with his own hand no fewer than two hundred volumes of novels and tales, besides plays, poems, essays, a treatise on gardening, and a history of Hungary in three volumes. A very large proportion of this astounding output is of permanent literary value. To the very day of his death his extraordinary powers showed not the slightest sign of decay or exhaustion, and amongst the productions of his later years we find such classics as "A sarga róza," "A tengerszemű hölgy" (which won the Pécely Prize of the Hungarian Academy), "Szabadság a hó alatt," "A jövő század," "Az élet komédiái," "A szép Mikhál," and "Az arany ember." The last book contains some of his very finest work, including unsurpassable descriptions of Danube scenery. The death of his first wife in 1886 was a great blow to him, though somewhat relieved by the intense and touching sympathy of the whole nation, which eight years later celebrated his literary jubilee as a national festival with unprecedented enthusiasm and magnificence.

Jókai was the most romantic of the romantics, and the eccentricities, artificialities, and exaggerations of the romantic school abound in his novels, and to a lesser extent in his tales. But he was also a great humourist, a still greater poet, a perfect master of style, and a consummate story-teller. In some respects he reminds one of the elder Dumas, in others he is close akin to Dickens; in others, again, we detect the influence of Hugo and George Sand. But all these resemblances are, after all, slight and superficial. The great Magyar romancer really owed very little to any of his contemporaries, and drew his inspiration mainly from his own inexhaustible resources. His influence abroad has been but slight, although many of his works have been translated into every European language; but there is not a single writer in modern Hungary who does not owe something to him.

R. NISBET BAIN.

SHELLEY'S "TOWER OF FAMINE."

In your issue of May 7th Mr. Arthur Symonds queries "whether it has been pointed out that Shelley's Tower of Famine is not Ugolino's, as we are told in a note probably written by Mrs. Shelley." This fact was pointed out in my editions of "Shelley's Poems," 1870 and 1878. My note on the subject runs as follows:—

"Mr. Browning (than whom no man is better entitled to pronounce) says that Shelley has here—as in the case of the madhouse in 'Julian and Maddalo'—made a mistake; supposing the building rightly called the Torre Guelfa to be the Tower of Famine. His description applies to the former; his conception to the latter. Of the true Tower of Famine 'the vestiges should be sought for in the Piazzas de' Cavalieri.'"

I have only to add that I am not now quite sure where it is that Browning said this—I think, not in any published writing, but in a letter addressed to me. WM. M. ROSSETTI.

FREDERICK YORK POWELL.

THE death of Prof. York Powell not only robs literature of an eminent historian and a sympathetic critic, but withdraws from the goodly fellowship of life one who was an admirable companion, an affectionate friend, and a delightful personality. Born in the year 1850, he was still in the prime of life, and might have been justified in looking forward to

the continuance of his varied energies and interests for many years to come. Unhappily, he has died untimely, leaving many friends to deplore his loss, and many who knew him merely as an influence to become the poorer for the lack of that influence. From his earliest days at Rugby he showed a leaning towards historical studies, particularly towards Scandinavian and Icelandic history. He was absorbed in the sagas, and he assisted Vigfússon in his work on the 'Corpus Poeticum Boreale,' 'Islandica Antiqua,' and Grimm Centenary Papers. He was not a voluminous author, and the value of his knowledge and judgment appeared rather in his lectures and in his talk than in his writings. But he is represented by some historical volumes, including 'Early England up to the Norman Conquest,' and an excellent 'History of England' for Middle Forms, in which he was assisted by Prof. Tout and other scholars. His services on Oxford committees of the most varied kind were justly regarded as invaluable.

His learning was discursive, and wandered over a large field; his tastes were catholic, and above all he was interested in human nature. It struck one as singular to find in one man so many traits which are generally considered incongruous. He was the most unacademic of dons, the most unconventional of professors. His dress suggested most often the aspect of a sea captain, a suggestion which his bluff, kindly face and big frame enhanced. And this unconventionality of appearance was in harmony with the unconventional cast of his mind. He drank deep of ancient lore, and he rose from his table of books to spend a night with the humanities. His appreciations were wide and numerous, and you found them in strange and unexpected places. More particularly was he interested in French poetry, in Verhaeren, in Maeterlinck, in the poets of the younger generation—and that not only in France, but in England too. He had strong likings, and as definite distastes, and he stated his opinions with the openness which his appearance suggested. But, oddly enough, along with this frankness as of the open sea—the sea which he loved—went a shyness which seemed inconsistent with it, yet was not. He looked askance at strangers, eyed them out of the corners of his beaming kindly eyes as if they were dangerous animals of whom he must have a care. He withdrew and seated himself in the distance, and was with difficulty involved in the conversation. A man of distinguished services and holding a distinguished position, he was reluctant to take part in exchanges in which his unknown juniors and inferiors were joined. This characteristic derived, no doubt, from his Welsh blood. That was obvious in him; it explained much that was otherwise inexplicable, and divorced him, in a sense, from the downright English.

It was that touch of Welsh blood which Mr. Meredith has, and which he has proclaimed to be the first essential of genius, that made York Powell the anomalous don he was. His opinions were as individual and as explicit as his tastes. He cared nothing for authority, or set canons, or traditional prejudices. He swept all aside, and began afresh for himself. Yet he was never dogmatic, but only content with his own solution of the problems of life. He was as tender as a child, and would weep and rejoice with his friends as a child might. To have heard his hearty laugh resounding through a room is to have appreciated the great depths of humour in the world. He relished laughing, and he laughed at all he could. It was wise, for there comes a time when one may not laugh any longer. That time came for him, but it was long a-coming, and the path of his life towards its end was broken and sown with physical suffering. Yet he retained his sense of fun, and his feeling for life and the beautiful things of life, to the end. In a letter written two days ere he died so suddenly, he says that he is

sitting in bed and admiring the cowslips which had come to him from the country and were in a bowl for him to see. He loved the aspects of nature as he loved art, and he had a very fair capability as a painter. He was fond of using pencil and brush in moments of leisure, and nothing pleased him so much as going over a gallery of pictures. He had himself a large collection of Japanese prints, and he was the born connoisseur. As a critic he was always sympathetic, possibly too much so, for his taste was cosmopolitan. But his imaginative faculties were discovered not alone in his criticism and in his literary style, but also in his own creative work. Of this he published little—a translation of 'Quatrains from Omar Khayyám' and verses in an Oxford book of verses issued by the Horace Club. But he had a very pretty way of rendering French verse into English, and he had also written some sonnets and other work of a singularly dignified character.

Romance seemed ever at odds with the academic atmosphere in which he lived. But indeed he lived in a sphere of his own, and while in the Academy was not of it. Yet he loved his university and his college. He was Fellow both of Christchurch and Oriel, and he was one of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. No don was ever known so widely, or so affectionately esteemed, outside his university. York Powell loved to take up young men and stimulate them. No one went to him in vain for sympathy, and he was never bored by any one. Strangers who visited him might rely upon the vast and fraternal interest in his fellow-men which never failed him. Again and again has he put himself about, wasted time and trouble on some nameless beginner in whom he thought he detected promise; in whom, even, there was no promise, nothing save the appeal to his tender heart. York Powell's name as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford will not die; it will live also as that of one who was kind to others without hope or thought of return, who loved literature and helped others to love it, and who has brightened the world for many by his friendship. And I think he would have preferred that it should be remembered so.

H. B. M. W.

A LETTER ATTRIBUTED TO THE POET COWPER.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

AMONG Cowper's letters printed by Southey ('Works,' xv. 150) is one which he certainly did not write. It is dated Cambridge, February 19th, 1784, and is addressed to Johnson, the London bookseller, who was also Cowper's publisher. Mr. Thomas Wright in his recent edition prints the letter, but speaks doubtfully of it, on the ground that there was no evidence that the poet was in Cambridge at the time it was written. The style and subject of the letter are sufficient to prove that it was not written by the poet. The writer requests Johnson to send him a copy of Albinus's 'Complete System of the Blood-Vessels,' and his 'Anatomical Tables' in sheets. Now the poet was not a book-buyer but a book borrower, as we know from many passages of his letters; but if he had been ever so much of a book-buyer, the last books he would be likely to buy would be those which Johnson was requested to send.

I have ascertained, through the kindness of Mr. Robert Bowes, that there was a Cambridge bookseller named William Cowper, who, in the year 1779, had a shop near Catherine Hall, and in 1792 was living on Market Hill. He was undoubtedly the writer of the letter in question, which is just such a letter as a country bookseller would write to his London agent, and may very well be omitted from any future edition of the poet's correspondence. It was no doubt preserved among Johnson's papers, and when his representatives sent the poet's letters to Southey this was included with them. The hand-

writing ought to have put Southey on his guard, but perhaps he had only copies and not the originals.

WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT.

TENNYSON AND DARLEY.

26, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

MR. INGRAM is mistaken in supposing that the introduction to my selection from Darley's poems, recently published by Messrs. Methuen & Co., was compiled from the biographical sketch prefixed to his edition of 'Sylvia.' I do not understand how he can have failed to perceive that I had access to many documents relating to Darley's life of which he knew nothing; in particular to a large number of the poet's unpublished letters which were placed at my disposal by Miss Evelyn Darley. Apart from these the principal source of my information as to the facts of Darley's career was the memoir in Canon Livingstone's edition of Darley's shorter poems, of which he kindly allowed me to make any use I liked. It is singular that Mr. Ingram should have forgotten, or should affect to ignore, the existence of this memoir, which appeared two years before his edition of 'Sylvia' was published, since he made extensive use of it in compiling his own biographical sketch, referring to it repeatedly, and in some instances quoting it textually.

As to the story of Tennyson having offered to publish Darley's poems at his own expense, I do not know why Mr. Ingram should profess to regard it as his private property, since it is told at length in Canon Livingstone's memoir on the authority of Darley himself. However, I did not intend to cast doubt upon it. I merely pointed out, in quoting a letter of Darley's referring to Tennyson, that at the time of their friendship Tennyson's finances were at a very low ebb—he said himself in a letter now published, referring to 1846, the year of Darley's death, "at that time I had scarce anything"—and that a piece of generosity of this kind was hardly in keeping with the state of "genteel vagrancy" in which, according to Darley, Tennyson then lived.

R. A. STREATFIELD.

SIR H. M. STANLEY.

WE regret to notice the death last Tuesday of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the well-known traveller and explorer. Born near Denbigh in 1841, and educated in humble style, Stanley got his name (which he assumed from a merchant) and his first active experience in the United States. He enlisted in the Confederate Army, and soon after began his lengthy and adventurous career as a correspondent in more than one continent for various American papers, including the *New York Herald*. 'How I Found Livingstone' (1872) described the well-known search due to the same journal and the enterprise of the *Daily Telegraph*. On his return Stanley received the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society in 1873. He was again in Africa, on the Congo, 1874-8, publishing in the last year 'Through the Dark Continent'; a third exploration followed in 1879, which opened up much of a then unknown district, and a fourth, to relieve Emin Pasha, began in 1887. 'The Congo' (1885) and 'In Darkest Africa' (1890) are his best-known books on this period of his travels. After returning from his fourth African journey Stanley received the honorary doctorate of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Durham, and lectured successfully all over the world. He became M.P. for Lambeth in 1895, remaining in Parliament for five years, and was made a knight in 1899.

Stanley's services as an explorer make his fame secure; his indomitable vigour enabled him to overcome unforeseen difficulties which would have baffled most men, and compelled them to retire discomfited. Determined to win through at all hazards, he was sometimes wanting in tact, and was reproached, with reason, for

too free a use of the rifle. Still, though brusque in his methods, he did not fail to win the appreciation of native Africans, and he was at his best when delineating native character. He was also a keen observer of the physical and economic features of the countries he traversed. Though he did not lay claim to the title of a scientific explorer, it would be difficult to point out a traveller of that description who has laid the geographical world under a greater weight of indebtedness. He circumnavigated the Victoria Nyanza, explored Tanganyika, and discovered the Semliki valley. His achievements on the Congo are liable to be underrated now that the river has become a highway of prosperous trade, but they would alone be sufficient to ensure his title to remembrance. His singular dramatic talent and excellent descriptive powers make his best books classics of their sort.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. a portion of the library of Mr. J. W. Ford, of Enfield Old Park, amongst which were the following: Bewick's Quadrupeds, large paper, first edition, uncut, 1793, 51s. Blackmore's Lorna Doone, first edition, 3 vols., 1869, 19s. Sturt's Common Prayer, fine old English morocco, 1717, 20s. Bewick's Original Drawings to Aesop's Fables, &c. (20), 108s. Dresser's Birds of Europe, 9 vols., 1871-96, 54s. Goldsmith, Autograph Letter to his Uncle on his leaving Edinburgh for France, unpublished, n.d., 56s. Wm. Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, first edition, 1613-16, 22s. 10s. The Ibis, 38 vols., 1859-95, 48s. 10s. Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, first edition, plates by Blake, 2 vols., 1807, 20s. Dubravius, New Book of Husbandry, 1599, 26s. 10s. Edwards's Botanical Register, 33 vols., 1815-37, 33s. Goldsmith's The Traveller, first edition, 1765, 19s. 15s.; The Deserted Village, first edition, uncut, 1770, 36s.; Retaliation, first edition, 1774, 26s.; The Haunch of Venison, first edition, 1776, 25s. 10s. Gribelin's New Book of Ornaments, 1704, 29s. 10s. Imprese Illustri di Ruscelli, King James VI. of Scotland's copy, 1566, 75s. Le Moyne, La Clef des Champs, imprimé à Blackefriers, 1586, 30s. 10s. Evelyn's Silva, presentation copy, 1670, 15s. The Grete Herbal, 1526, 40s. 10s. Kit-Cat Club Portraits, 1735, 30s. 10s. Pope's The Dunciad, first edition, 1728, 49s. Swift's Gulliver, first edition, 2 vols., 1726, 15s. Merry Devil of Edmonton, 1631, 25s. Turberville's Book of Fauconnerie, 1575, 40s. Parkinson's Paradisus in Sole, 1629, 20s. Shaw's Staffordshire, large paper, 1798, 19s. 5s. Walpole's Drawings and Sketches of Strawberry Hill, 1788, 58s.

Literary Gossip.

MISS CONSTANCE E. MAUD has written a work entitled 'My French Friends,' in which she reopens the vein which revealed an amusing circle of typical personalities in 'An English Girl in Paris.' The new volume will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 19th of this month.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish in the autumn a work by Capt. Lewis Butler on 'Wellington's Operations in the Peninsula.' The author has endeavoured to produce a book interesting to the general public, yet equipped with sufficient technical details for the military student. The campaigns are treated from the point of view of strategy rather than tactics. Comparisons are made with the episodes of more recent wars, and a considerable amount of new information is supplied. It is hoped that the book will be useful to those who have not the leisure to follow the longer narrative of Napier's great work.

It has been suggested that the more important articles of the late Dr. T. G. Law in various magazines and reviews should be collected and issued in a convenient form, and it is proposed to publish a selection of

them. Should a sufficient number of subscribers be forthcoming, a volume will be published of about five hundred pages (containing a photogravure portrait), at the cost of one guinea, under the supervision of Prof. Hume Brown. The names of subscribers should be sent to Mr. John Ayling, 11, Thistle Street, Edinburgh.

WE regret to hear of the death on Saturday last of Mr. Edward James Dodd, for many years partner in the firm of Warne & Co. He was born at New Buckenham, Norfolk, and was the only son of Mr. Dodd, for many years Governor of the Bethel at Norwich. He came to London at the age of seventeen, and was apprenticed to Messrs. Jarrold, of Norwich and London. Afterwards he joined the Routledge firm, Mr. Warne, one of the partners, being an old friend of his, and when Mr. Warne left in 1865 to establish a separate business, he joined him in founding the firm of Warne & Co. in Bedford Street. In 1895 Mr. Warne gave up active business in favour of his three sons, Mr. Harold, Mr. Fruing, and Mr. Norman Warne, Mr. Dodd retiring at the same time. Mr. Dodd will be long remembered for his kindly, genial disposition, which impressed all who came in contact with him. Mr. Warne died November 7th, 1901, and an obituary notice of him appeared in the *Athenæum* on the 16th of the same month.

THIS evening Lord Burnham will preside at the forty-first anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund. Among those present will be Mr. Arthur à Beckett, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Richard Bentley, Mr. W. L. Courtney, the Earl of Haddington, Mr. Justice Kennedy, Mr. Sidney Lee, Sir George Lewis, the Hon. William Peel, M.P., and the Rev. Edgar Sheppard. The speakers will include Lord Elcho, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Lawson Walton, and Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins.

THE *National Review*, beginning with the June number, will be published by the proprietor (Mr. L. J. Maxse) at his own office, 23, Ryder Street, St. James's Street, S.W., where henceforward all communications should be addressed.

VOLUMES V. to VIII. of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of 'The Letters of Horace Walpole' are to be published this month. These volumes include 819 letters, written between November, 1760, and May, 1774, and sixteen illustrations in photogravure, four being portraits of Walpole himself.

To *Chambers's Journal* for June the Rev. R. A. Gatty contributes a second paper on 'Lord Nelson's Prize Captures—Intercepted Letters.' He retells the story of the death of Nelson, and corrects two errors which have crept into the fresco on his death, by Macleise, in the House of Lords. 'Buried History in Roman Remains' is based on recent excavations in the Forum and on the Scottish Roman Wall between Carriden on the Forth and Dumbarton on the Clyde. Capt. J. H. Baldwin has a second paper upon 'A Visit to Thibet'; and Mr. Eustace Reynolds-Ball writes on 'The Piedmont Peasant.' In 'The Prospects of British East Africa' the Uganda Railway and Lord Delamere's emigration scheme are described.

THE *Geographical Journal* for May contains a curious allusion to an odd use of books.

In an article on a journey from Pekin to Tsitsihar Mr. Claud Russell states that the White Tower, sometimes described as the Tomb of the Empress, but really that of a Mongol lama, is marched round unceasingly by lamas carrying each on a wooden pack upon his back a load of books. The practice, Mr. Russell thinks, is intended for a form of devotion or commemoration. There is another curious paragraph in the same number of the *Geographical Journal*, in which Col. Church shows that a recent South American treaty refers differences between the contracting powers to the arbitration of our Royal Geographical Society.

AN important matter, to which allusion was recently made in our columns, is to be decided at Oxford on Tuesday at 2 p.m., when Convocation will be asked to abolish the restriction which at present prevents laymen from examining in the Honour School of Theology. It is interesting to note that the proposed reform has been initiated, not by the "outs," but by the "ins," namely, by certain leading teachers in the Faculty of Theology who are in holy orders, and as such members of the privileged class. They believe that it will promote the efficiency of the examination, and in general further the interests of theological study in the University. As it is certain that a vigorous opposition will be offered to the passing of the statute, it is to be hoped that non-resident friends of the measure will rally to support it with their presence and vote.

THE following are among those who have promised to be present at the News-vendors' Festival on June 1st: Mr. Charles Awdry, Mr. A. D. Acland, the Earl and Countess Bathurst, Sir Henry C. Burdett, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. F. C. Gould, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. Cecil B. Harnsworth, Mrs. W. Desmond Humphreys ("Rita"), Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Joseph Knight, the Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, Mr. Sidney Lee, Sir John Leng, M.P., Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Col. Probyn, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the Countess of Warwick, Mr. Arnold White, Dr. G. C. Williamson, Mr. A. B. Walkley, and Mr. Louis Wain.

THOSE interested in genealogy and literary history may be glad to know that Mr. Aleyn Lyall Reade, of Park Corner, Blundellsands, Liverpool, has ready for the press a privately printed volume on 'The Reades of Blackwood Hill.' The volume includes some details of Hickmans (who were connected by marriage with Dr. Johnson), Congletons, Forde, Andersons, with new details of Sir James Outram's early life, and many other interesting connexions, besides 1,100 descendants of William Reade. Intending subscribers should send their names to Mr. Reade.

'PROVENZANO THE PROUD' is the title given by Miss Evelyn H. Gifford to her first novel, which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish on Monday. It is an Italian story of the time of the Siennese struggle with Florence, which culminates in the self-sacrificing humiliation of Provenzano, the unacknowledged ruler of Siena.

THE Clarendon Press is about to open a Canadian branch, with headquarters at Toronto.

MESSRS. MORGAN, MARSHAL & Co. write pointing out that the sale of the MSS. to Mr. Pierpont Morgan mentioned last week was not, as we stated in January last, negotiated by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, but arranged on behalf of the vendor direct with Mr. Morgan by Mr. Campbell Mackinnon, of their firm. Mr. T. Hodge was, however, called in by Mr. Morgan to give his expert opinion as to the genuineness of the MSS., and on his opinion they were bought.

SOME fourteen or fifteen of Jókai's books have had a large sale in this country, in the authorized edition, published by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons. His most successful volume here is said to be 'The Green Book,' 'Black Diamonds' and 'The Lion of Janina' being also special favourites. The latest volume of his published in England is 'The Slaves of the Padisha.'

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON will publish in August 'The Dynamics of the Fiscal Question,' by Mr. V. St. Clair Mackenzie.

MR. FRANCIS HARVEY has issued two interesting broadsides, one with text and the other with illustrations, respecting "the old Print Shop, No. 4, St. James's Street, S.W." With a little more research probably further particulars might be forthcoming. One of the illustrations is a portrait of William Pickering, "a prosperous merchant," who established himself at 4, St. James's Street, in 1740, and acquired most of the adjoining property; we presume that this Pickering was a grocer. The 'New Complete Guide' to London tradesmen, 1770, mentions "Pickering & Clarke, grocers, St. James's Street." In the 1771 edition of the same book Pickering's name disappears, and we have John Clarke in business alone, and he appears to have been here until about 1785. James Neild, the philanthropist, seems to have been the next occupant, and, as Mr. Harvey states, "made an enormous fortune here in business," but the kind of business is not stated. It was that of jeweller and goldsmith. He was established in St. James's Street in 1781, and probably earlier, and appears to have occupied No. 4 in 1792. The eccentric John Camden Neild was born here, and inherited his father's large fortune; he died in 1852, and left a pleasant legacy of half a million sterling to Queen Victoria.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Annual Report, Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Vaccination, Scotland (5d.); Return showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, United States, and Japan (9d.); and Report on Technical Instruction in Germany—Special Schools for Ship Engineers (2½d.).

SCIENCE

New Land: Four Years in the Arctic Regions. By Otto Sverdrup. Translated by Ethel Harriet Hearn. With Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

POLAR expeditions have been so numerous of late that the novelty of this class of literature has in some measure worn off.

To the reader in search of amusement one book of this kind is very like another; and it must necessarily be rare for an explorer to possess the literary gifts of Kane or Kennan, of Sherard Osborn or Nansen. But the main object of these expeditions is the advancement of knowledge, and no one interested in Arctic geography or science will be disappointed with these handsome volumes. They have not the dramatic interest of the Fram's first voyage as described by Nansen; but the additions which they make to our knowledge of Arctic lands are far more imposing. Sir Clements Markham, many years ago, mentioned two points as of supreme importance in deciding upon the objective of an English expedition—the certainty of exploring a previously unknown area, and the prospect of obtaining the most valuable results in various branches of science. The Fram's second voyage has amply fulfilled both these conditions, but especially the first. Capt. Sverdrup claims to have explored an area of approximately 100,000 square miles; and if the fiords be included, the extent of new coast line surveyed is far in excess of the best record hitherto achieved by a single ship. That he was able to make such large discoveries may be partly ascribed to a fortunate accident. Messrs. Ringnes and Axel Heiberg, the merchants who generously defrayed the cost of the expedition, left him a free hand as to the direction which he was to take. It was understood, however, that after passing Smith Sound and the well-known channels beyond it he was to endeavour to reach the northern point of Greenland, and explore the unknown parts of its eastern coast. But in the first two summers of 1898 and 1899 the ice was found too closely packed in Smith Sound to admit of further advance; and the Fram was thus checked more than two hundred miles to the south of the Alert's winter quarters in 1875. At the time the Norwegians thought this check a misfortune; but the cause of discovery has gained by it immeasurably. Peary's expedition in the Windward set out in the same year as the Fram; and as his objective was the same as Sverdrup's, there would have been much waste of power if both expeditions had attacked the Greenland problem.

The Fram's first winter was passed in Rice Strait, near the entrance of what has hitherto been known as Hayes Sound; the spring sledging proved, however, that it is not a sound but a gulf, which branches into three long fiords running west and south-west. The interior of Ellesmere Land was also explored; and one of the fiords on the western side was seen, but not surveyed till three years later. In June, 1899, the party had the great misfortune to lose their doctor, apparently from heart disease, on a sledging trip; and it is another mark of the good luck which has always attended the Fram that this calamity did not have more serious consequences in the next three years. Another death occurred before the winter set in; but the hardy crew, in spite of various accidents and ailments, which were treated in most empirical fashion, suffered no further loss. When the Fram was set free in July, 1899, and found her progress to the north hopelessly barred, the explorers "with heavy hearts" turned south-westward

to Jones Sound. This passage is one of the two great portals leading westward from Baffin's Bay; and its mouth was discovered by that navigator in 1616. Although it has often been entered by whalers, three only of the many ships sent out in search of Franklin passed into it from the east; and the portion of it lying between 85° and 90° W. long. had not been explored. Sir E. Belcher had penetrated to its western outlet in 1853 from Wellington Channel, which leads southwards to Barrow Strait; but, except for a short distance north of 82°, explored by Aldrich in 1876, and a fiord discovered by Lockwood in 1883, the western coast of the great mass of land between lat. 77° and 83°, lying west of Smith Sound—named in its different parts Ellesmere, Grinnell, and Grant Lands—was entirely unknown.

How completely the veil has been lifted from this mysterious region is well shown in the admirable map which accompanies these volumes. It is a pity, however, that Capt. Sverdrup has not included a map to illustrate this area so far as it was known before his voyage, as he has done in the case of Hayes Sound. Nothing could have brought out more clearly the extent of his services to geography; but as he has renamed several capes in Jones Sound that had already been named by English expeditions, we may presume that, starting with another object in view, he had not the best English maps of this region. He has corrected some errors in these, the most serious being the north-westerly trend of Ellesmere Land west of long. 85°, which made the outlet of the sound in that direction a broad, instead of a very narrow channel. This passage, from the perils attending it, was expressively termed by the Norsemen "Hell Gate." Sverdrup could not find the peak in Jones Sound named after Sir R. Inglis by Inglefield in 1853, but the peak which he calls "Baadefjordnuten" exactly answers to the description, although he places it more to the west. Several islands named by Belcher in Sverdrup's "Norsk Bay" were proved to be non-existent; for the constant haze, of which the former speaks, produces in the Arctic atmosphere the most astonishing illusions. We give an amusing instance from Sverdrup's last sledging journey:—

"Just before we stopped for the day I became aware of something white away by a sandy hollow a hundred yards off. I pulled up, had a good look at the animal, and soon came to the conclusion that it must be a very large bear. I was not slow to overturn the load and tell Schei. We at once agreed that he should shoot it..... One's shooting experiences of various kinds may at times seem absolutely incredible to others, and hence the doubtful reputation such narratives have acquired. It happens less often that one experiences things which one has the greatest difficulty in believing oneself. But listen to this. With the utmost caution, with his gun ready and his eye fixed inexorably on the bear, Schei advanced to the spot. Meanwhile the bear sat wagging its head, but keeping a good look-out, it appeared, for when Schei had come some twenty steps nearer, it rose and flew away!..... I stood gazing after the bear with my mouth open, as it soared away, with long proud strokes, over our heads. It did not seem either as if it was the first time it had taken to flight; it flew as well as any bird, which after all is not remarkable, for it was a glaucous gull."

The Fram passed the winter of 1899-1900 in Havne Fjord, an inlet on the north coast of Jones Sound, and the two following winters in Gaase Fjord, about eighty miles further west. It was by the sledge parties from these two points in three successive springs that the chief discoveries were made. In 1900 Sverdrup and Fosheim explored the western coast of a new land stretching due north as far as 81° N. lat., and in the following year they discovered Heureka Sound—180 miles in length—which separates this land, now called Axel Heiberg Land, from Ellesmere Land on the east. In the same year Isachsen discovered two large islands in the west, which were named Amund Ringnes and Ellef Ringnes Lands, from the other two promoters of the expedition. These great sledge journeys involved long and anxious preparation, including the establishment of a dépôt called Björneborg, near the southern end of Hell Gate, which had to be protected from bears by a single watchman. The experiences of Bay, the zoologist, in this solitary position form one of the brightest chapters in the book.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about these new lands is the abundance of animal life, for they lie 700 miles north of the dreary region where the companions of Franklin perished of starvation. To their fresh meat, indeed—even more than to the excellence of their own provisions—the explorers owed their good health during their long detention. Bears, seals, and walrus were numerous; reindeer were less plentiful, except in the west; but in some parts the Arctic hares swarmed to such an extent under the very noses of the dogs that shooting was useless, and they had to be driven away! The musk ox—called by Sverdrup the Polar ox—was found in “herd upon herd”; and there can be little doubt that these islands are the Eskimo “Umingmuk” (Land of the Musk Ox), of which the natives told Dr. Kane fifty years ago. Sverdrup thus describes the extraordinary strategic dispositions of these animals when attacked by the dogs:—

“The oxen had formed a square. They stood at regular intervals one from another, with their hindquarters together, and their heads outwards. Then in turn, and with lightning speed, each one made an advance in the shape of a circular movement from left to right. At the same moment that an ox regained his place, his neighbour on the right sped out on a similar attack, and thus they went on uninterruptedly with almost military precision.....The size of the attacking circle seems always to be determined by the distance of the enemy and the nature of the ground. As a rule, the animals advance ten or twelve yards from the square, and once I saw them make attacks to a distance of a hundred yards. The remaining oxen always cover the gap in the square, but immediately make room for their comrade when he returns from his round.....Like old combatants, they seem thoroughly to enjoy defending themselves, and appreciate the sporting element in it. I have seen herds of as many as thirty form a square, with the calves and heifers in the middle, and the bulls and cows standing in line of defence at distances as equal as the points in the face of a compass. When the defence forces of the line were no longer available, the reserve was mobilized, right down to two-year-old heifers.....When once the animals had formed into square, they remained at their posts until the attack was repulsed, or the entire square fallen. I

have myself seen the last-standing ox make his sortie and then return to his fallen comrades.”

Sverdrup thinks that the oxen “would make short work of a polar bear,” and supposes that this mode of defence was at first adopted against large packs of wolves. It may have proved entirely successful, for wolves, though not rare, were never seen in packs, except once when twelve attacked the sledge-dogs at night. The traces of old Eskimo dwellings were frequent, but not one was of recent date. No doubt this is the reason why the country is now a hunter's paradise; and perhaps, as Spitzbergen is now invaded by tourists, Ellesmere Land may become the resort of sportsmen, whose success, however, will tend to defeat itself. It is a region which is easier to approach than to leave, as the Norsemen found to their cost. The party had hoped to return in 1901, but the ice held the Fram fast, and the delay of another year enabled her captain to put the finishing touch to his explorations. In the spring of 1902 he reached his northernmost point in lat. 81° 40' at Land's Løkk—an island off the coast of Grant Land, about sixty miles south-west of the extreme point reached by sledges from the Alert in 1876. In his absence three of the crew made a ten days' journey to the south down Wellington Channel to Beechey Island to see if the twelve-ton sloop *Mary*, left behind by Sir John Ross in 1851, was capable of carrying the party back to Greenland in case the Fram had to be abandoned; it was found, however, to have been plundered and dismantled. Fortunately the Fram escaped from her prison early in August, and arrived in Norway in September, having only twice communicated with ships (those of Peary) in more than four years.

The ordinary reader will probably think these volumes too long, and it must be confessed that no skill could conceal the inevitable sameness of the hunting incidents, and of the descriptions of barren lands. Yet it is a record of many perils bravely met and overcome, although the writer seems to make light of them; and there is a naïve frankness about his narrative which gives it a charm all its own. The geographer, we think, will complain less of its length than of a certain want of proportion between the parts. The chief instance of this occurs in the account of the spring sledging in 1901. The captain's expedition to the north, which was the longer by only a week, occupies 135 pages, while that which he dispatched under Isachsen to the west, and which discovered much new land, is disposed of in four pages. This disproportion appears to be due to no fault of Sverdrup, whose own journey was rich in discovery, but to the modesty or literary incapacity of his comrade. Yet Englishmen especially will regret it, for these western lands lie north of the most easterly islands mapped by the Franklin Search Expeditions in 1852 and 1853, where our officers suspected the existence of more land. Indeed, one island seen by Isachsen, which he renamed King Christian Land, is probably the northern coast of that named Finlay Land by Richards in 1853. In his lecture to the Geographical Society, Capt. Sverdrup expressed the belief that he had reached the boundary of the archipelago; but he was

speaking rather of the northern region, which came under his own observation, and the remark does not occur in these volumes. The western party say nothing of the weather or of the character of the ice at their furthest point in 106° W. long., and it would have been specially interesting to know whether the pack at this point was of the mountainous kind—so characteristic of a land-locked sea—which surrounds Prince Patrick Island and Banks Land further west. The projected Canadian expedition, which is to make for the Pole through Behring Strait, should be able, if moderately successful, to settle the question of the westerly extension of the islands.

The latter of these volumes contains useful appendixes on the scientific results of the voyage, and both are well illustrated from photographs, though these are distributed in rather random fashion. The translator has done her work very well on the whole; but one or two sentences are unintelligible, and there are several which need revision.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—April 27.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Prof. I. Gollancz, Secretary of the Academy, read a paper on ‘Shakespeareana, 1598-1602.’ The paper put forward the theory explanatory of Shakespeare's use of the name Polonius for the “Counsellor” of the King of Denmark, in place of Corambis or Corambus, found in the First Quarto, evidently the name of the character in the old play, which belonged to about 1587. Corambus, discarded by Shakespeare in ‘Hamlet,’ was used by him as a passing name in ‘All's Well.’ The name was probably invented by the old dramatist from the Latin phrase *crambe repetita*, adopted into English in the sixteenth century as “crambe,” and used as a synonym for unpleasant and tedious iteration. Corambis was, as it were, a variant for “Old Crambo”; the character was probably easily suggestive of being a caricature of Burleigh; the aged statesman died in 1598, and his son, Robert Cecil, was one of the foremost men of the State. Shakespeare, working at the old play after that date, was anxious to make it clear that his counsellor was not a stage picture of the great English statesman, so he called the character by a new name—Polonius. It was contrary to all historical facts that the counsellor of the King of Denmark should bear a name which could only mean the Polonian, or the Pole; had it been Sweden, it would have been more in accordance with actual contemporary events. The young King of Poland, who was also King of Sweden, was at war with his usurping uncle, who had unlawfully seized the crown of Sweden. England was deeply interested in the struggle. Shakespeare created the name Polonius with special reference to the ideal “counsellor” as depicted in a work famous throughout Europe, ‘De Optimo Senatore’ (Venice, 1568), written by Laurentius Grimalius Glosicinus, perhaps the greatest Polish statesman of the time. Of this work a translation was published in 1598. Illustrative passages from ‘The Counsellor’ were quoted, suggestive not only of Polonius, but also of some of Hamlet's most famous utterances. The history of the book in English was dealt with, and its use by Shakespeare. The paper next considered the character of Malvolio and its bearing on the date of the play; the name Malvolio was probably a punning on the name Willoughby. Ambrose Willoughby, a member of the family of Lord Willoughby of Parham, was Queen Elizabeth's Chief Server, one of the most important offices of the Household. A scandalous quarrel took place between him and the Earl of Southampton in January, 1598, as may be seen from the ‘Sidney Papers,’ where there is record of some unkindness “between 3000 [= Southampton] and his Mistress, occasioned by some report of Mr. Ambrose Willoughby.” The play was probably written for Christmas, 1598, or rather Twelfth Night, 1599. Willoughby was probably well hit off, and easily identified, as, e.g.: “My masters, are you mad? Or what are you? Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your coziers' catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you?” Finally, the paper dealt with the contem-

porary Shakspeare critic Judicio, who figures in the 'Return from Parnassus,' and he was identified with Henry Chettle, Shakspeare's first panegyrist, about whom information had long been sought.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 27.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On a New Species of *Roscorpius* from the Upper Carboniferous Rocks of Lancashire,' by Messrs. Walter Baldwin and W. H. Sutcliffe; and 'The Genesis of the Gold-Deposits of Barkerville, British Columbia, and the Vicinity,' by Mr. Austin J. R. Atkin.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 28.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had appointed Sir John Evans, Mr. W. Gowland, Sir Edward Thompson, and Sir Henry Howorth to be Vice-Presidents of the Society.—Mr. A. G. Hill read a paper on 'Some Post-Visigothic Churches in Spain,' with special reference to four remarkable churches (probably the only extant examples in Spain), which illustrate the architectural period between the seventh-century Visigothic and the twelfth-century Romanesque. Two specimens only of the former were known to the author, who had travelled much in the Peninsula. Three of the four described may be called Latino-Byzantine, and all belong to the middle of the ninth century, viz., S. Maria Naranco and S. Miguel de Lino, near Oviedo; and S. Cristina de Lena, in the same district. The first may quite possibly be of secular origin, and be part of the palace of Ramiro I., King of Asturias; but documentary evidence proves that it has been used as a church since 905. These three are the work of the architect Tioda. The second two are distinguished by very small dimensions, cruciform symmetrical plan and a western gallery (or gynaeconitis ?), round barrel vaulting, and a remarkable arcaded screen dividing the presbytery from the nave. There are *ajimez*, or small traceried windows, in some cases, but light is usually admitted through plain square openings. The sculptured capitals have strong Byzantine feeling. The fourth church described was the unique Moorish example of Santiago de Peñalba, a perfect building of the tenth century, situated in the romantic and lovely mountains of the Vierzio, and associated with the names of San Fructuoso and San Gennadio, and the early Asturian monasteries. There are apses at each end, a *coro* and *amborio* divided by horseshoe arches. The jamb shafts of arches and doorways are of marble. The author gave much historical information regarding these remarkable and little-known churches, principally from the documents cited by old Florez in 'España Sagrada,' and from other Spanish writers, and illustrated the paper by lantern views of the buildings and scale-plans, together with other views showing the beautiful scenery of the Vierzio, which he had traversed, in Spanish style, on donkeyback.—Mr. Somers Clarke communicated a report, as Local Secretary for Egypt, with reference to the discovery of the tomb of Queen Hatshepsut, the excavations of the temple of Menthetep, the preservation of tombs by Mr. W. Mond, the effect of the inundation on the island of Philae, the repairs at Karnak and elsewhere, and the new museums at Cairo.

May 5.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Howard Bell was admitted Fellow.—Mr. J. G. Waller read a paper on the hauberk of chain mail and its conventional representations, in which he criticized Sir Samuel Meyrick's article in *Archæologia*, wherein he subdivided the hauberk into several modes of manufacture. Mr. Waller declared that these were entirely hypothetical, arising from a misconception of conventions, and that the terms given by Sir Samuel should be set aside, as representations referred to meant the same thing. He also specially entered into the subject of banded mail, pointing out the various theories on the subject entertained at home and abroad, which he criticized and condemned, exhibiting a hauberk which he thought showed a simple solution. Various illustrations from brasses and drawings were exhibited as well as samples of mail. The brass of Sir William Molyneux, the great hero of Flodden Field, Mr. Waller considered showed him as he appeared in that memorable encounter, as it represents him in a coif and hauberk of mail, besides the ordinary plate covering of the time, hastily assumed, on account of the sudden invasion of the Scots, from his ancestors' armoury. It may be noted that of the two banners he is said to have taken by his own hands, one was that of the Earl of Huntly, the only Scottish chieftain who had any temporary success in that engagement.—The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White read a note on some antique table and other cloths of damask linen, pictorially inscribed, two examples of which he also exhibited. Other examples, all apparently of the eighteenth century, were exhibited

by Messrs. H. T. Lyon, C. H. Read, and W. Money, and the Rev. R. Duke. After referring to the progress of the art connected with figured fabrics of woven material, especially that of damascening linen, and the various uses of nappery, the period of its introduction into Europe, &c., Mr. White proceeded to comment upon the various exhibits. The exigencies of the loom frequently result in an abrupt termination of the design, subjects being often reduplicated, the members of a body becoming detached, inscriptions and objects appearing in reversed order, &c. The singular variation in cloths having views of London is a little remarkable.

LINNEAN.—May 5.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. F. Fyson was admitted.—Prof. E. L. Bouvier, of Paris, Dr. C. Chun, of Leipzig, and Dr. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam, were elected Foreign Members.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote read a paper on 'Colour and Coloration in Mammals and Birds,' illustrating his remarks with a large series of specimens from his own collection and the Tring and the Cambridge Museums.—In the discussion which followed Mr. Howard Saunders, Mr. W. P. Pyecraft, and Dr. Smith Woodward took part.—Dr. Ridewood read a paper on 'The Cranial Osteology of the Fishes of the Families Mormyridæ, Notopteridæ, and Hyodontidæ,' in which complete descriptions were given of the skulls of *Mormyrus deliciosus*, *Petrocephalus bane*, *Notopterus kapirot*, and *Hyodon alsoides*, together with less complete accounts of those of *Marcusenius*, *Gnathostomus*, *Hyperopisus*, *Mormyrus*, and *Gymnarchus*.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 3.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Dr. Graham Renshaw, an outline sketch of a young African elephant, mounted in the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, which showed an unusual development of hairs on its body; and a photograph of the quagga, taken by Mr. F. Haes from the last female specimen that had lived in the Society's gardens.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited a head of a changeable troupial (*Quiscalus versicolor*) which had died in the gardens, and the brain of which, on examination, was found to be infested by nematoid worms.—Mr. R. H. Burne exhibited and made remarks on the female reproductive organs of some marsupials. Mr. Burne also exhibited photographs of the leathery turtle.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on 'The Osteology and Systematic Position of the Rare Malagasy Bat *Myzopoda aurita*.'—Mr. Beddard read the third of a series of papers on the anatomy of the Lacertilla, which dealt with points in the vascular system of Chamaeleon and other lizards.—A communication was read from Mr. A. D. Imms, containing notes on the gill-rakers of the ganoid fish Polyodon.—Dr. W. G. Ridewood read a paper on 'The Cranial Osteology of the Fishes of the Families Elopidae and Albulidae, with Remarks on the Morphology of the Skull in the Lower Teleostean Fishes Generally.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—May 6.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. Littledale in the chair.—The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Prof. Napier; Vice-Presidents, Drs. W. Stokes, H. Sweet, and J. A. H. Murray, the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Prof. W. W. Skeat, and Dr. H. Bradley; Members of Council, Messrs. E. L. Brandreth, W. A. Craigie, and F. T. Elworthy, Dr. Talfourd Ely, Mr. D. Ferguson, Profs. G. Foster, I. Gollancz, W. P. Ker, Lawrence, Littledale, and Morfill, Messrs. G. Neilson and H. A. Nesbitt, Dr. Oelsner, Profs. J. P. Postage, W. Ridgeway, and W. Rippmann, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Profs. J. Strachan and E. B. Tylor; Treasurer, B. Dawson; Hon. Secretary, Dr. F. J. Furnivall.—Prof. Skeat read a paper on new English etymologies, of which the following are some examples. To *baste* meat is from O.F. *bastir*, to build; the sense of basting meat is given by Du Wez (1530). Marlowe's *centrone*, a sentinel, is from O.F. *sentron*, a path; from Lat. *sēmita*. *Emerald* is traced back by Uhlenbek, following Pott, to Skt. *marakataṃ*, an emerald; from the Heb. *bāreget*, the same. *Overmeaning* should be *overweening*, from the verb to *overween* (so spelt by Milton); and is not from *ween*, to suppose, but from *ween*, to accustom; see A.-S. *ofermenian* in Toller and in Sweet's 'O.E. Texts,' and *fermean* in 'N.E.D.' *Rack*, to refine wine, has lost initial *d* (like *rankle*); from Prov. *draco*, *dracho*, also *rac*, husks of grapes. *Roan* meant 'spotted,' from L. *rota*, a spot on a horse; cf. Ital. *rotado*, Span. *rodado*, F. *roué*, dappled. *Serval*, a tiger-cat, F. *serval*, is from Port. *cervat* or *lobo cervat*, a lynx; from its hunting stags. *Sirrah* is not French, but Provençal; the Prov. *sira* is a Prov. pronunciation of F. *sire*, and was a term used in contempt of the French nobles. *Slade*, a sloping glen, is connected with *sled* and *sledge*, but not with *slide*. *Slatern* is related to *slut* by gradation. *Sterling* is really derived from

M.E. *Esterling*, an Esterling, which is a very old word, and an E. modification of *Osterling*, an Old Saxon form of the eighth century.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 9.—Mr. H. H. Cunyng-hame in the chair.—Prof. Langton Douglas delivered the third and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'The Majolica and Glazed Earthenware of Tuscany.'

May 10.—Mr. H. H. Cunyng-hame in the chair.—A paper on 'Crystalline Glazes and their Application to the Decoration of Pottery' was read before the Applied Art Section by Mr. W. Burton.—A discussion followed.

May 11.—Sir William Abney in the chair.—A paper on 'Early Painting in Miniature' was read by Mr. R. R. Holmes. The paper was fully illustrated by coloured lantern-slides of miniatures prepared by the process of three-colour photography.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—May 11.—Mr. Pilcher read a paper on 'The Origin of the Alphabet.' He said that it has usually been assumed that the alphabet had a pictorial origin; *aleph* being derived from the picture of an ox, *beth* from that of a house, and so on. But against this theory it may be urged that the older forms of the letters bear little or no resemblance to the objects denoted by their names; while several of the names have no intelligible meaning. An alternative view is that the alphabetic characters were geometric signs, and, as a matter of fact, the older an inscription the more geometric is the appearance of the letters. In the earliest Greek and Phœnician inscriptions, *tau*, *zain*, and *samech* figure as a vertical stroke crossed respectively by one, two, and three bars. Twelve other characters resolve themselves into similar morphological triads. *Ceth*, *teth*, *yod*, and *tsade* are obviously derivatives of *he*, *tau*, *zau*, and *shin*; and the remaining three characters may be accounted for on similar principles. Thus the whole of the twenty-two letters of the Semitic alphabet must have been deliberately invented as a reasoned-out scheme of connected geometric forms. The order of the Semitic alphabet was arrived at by two or three very natural stages. It would at first consist of groups, or triads, of letters of related forms; but by attempts at phonetic grouping, and by the addition of differentiated characters, it finally assumed its well-known order, which passed on, with slight changes, to the Greek and Latin alphabets.

ARISTOTELIAN.—May 2.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. F. Tavanis was elected a Member.—Mr. G. E. Moore read a paper on 'Kant's Idealism.' One main peculiarity of Kant's Idealism—the peculiarity to which he refers by calling it Transcendental Idealism—is the theory that it is owing to the constitution of our minds that everything presented to them is arranged in certain "forms." His argument in favour of this theory is that it alone will "explain the possibility of synthetic propositions *a priori*." By this he does not merely mean that it explains why we believe them, but also and chiefly that their truth would follow from its truth. But their truth does not follow from it, since, (1) the theory itself being a synthetic universal proposition, there is one such proposition (namely itself) which does not follow from it; and (2) it would only follow either (a) that the number of every pair of presented groups of 2 was 4 at the moment of presentation, not that the number of every such pair was 4, or (b) that we should always believe the number to be 4, not that it ever was so. Kant therefore gives no valid reason for his Transcendental Idealism. He himself maintains that his Idealism also differs from Berkeley's by admitting that matter exists. But the proposition, by admitting which he does differ from Berkeley, is not that matter exists; it is only that certain of our sensations are always arranged in the transcendental "forms"—a proposition which Kant falsely identifies with the proposition that matter exists, just as Berkeley had falsely identified therewith the proposition that certain sensations exist. Both alike fail to see what we really do mean by "matter exists," and both alike deny this proposition.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 8.—Annual Meeting: President's Address.
- Sociological, 5.—'Eugenics: its Definition, Scope, and Aims,' Dr. F. Galton.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—'Meteorites,' Lecture III., Mr. L. Fletcher.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Pewter and the Revival of its Use,' Mr. Lasenby Liberty.
- Zoological, 10.—'Some Nudibranchs from East Africa and Zanzibar,' Part V. Sir C. Elliot: 'Description of a New Tree-Frog of the Genus *Hyla*, from British Guiana, carrying Eggs on the Back,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger: 'Notes upon the Anatomy of certain Boidæ,' Mr. F. E. Beddard.
- Wed. Meteorological, 4.—Discussion on 'The Variation of the Population of India compared with the Variation of Rainfall, 1850-1901.' Papers on 'Some of the Causes of Rain,' Hon. F. A. Bello Russell: 'Rainfall at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1815-1903,' Mr. W. C. Nash.

- WED. Chemical, 54.—'Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Pinene,' Mr. W. A. Pilden; 'The Electrolytic Estimation of Minute Quantities of Arsenic,' Messrs. H. J. S. Sand and J. E. Hackford; and three other papers.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Can Yotive Offerings be Treasure Trove?' Mr. C. H. Compton; 'Durham and the Rights of Sanctuary,' Mr. R. H. Forster.
- Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of the Basutos,' Mrs. Cartwright.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Exhibition of Flower Seeds under Microscopes,' by Mr. C. Beck; 'Note on Grayson's Ruilings,' by Mr. E. M. Nelson.
- THURS. Royal, 44.
- Historical, 5.—'The Inquisitions of Depopulation, 1605,' Dr. E. F. Gay.
- Royal Institution, 5.—'Great Britain and Europe, 1763-93,' Lecture III., Mr. A. Hassall.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on 'The Steam Turbine as applied to Electrical Engineering.'
- Society of Antiquaries, 54.—'The Obituary Roll of John Islip,' Abbot of Westminster, 1500-32, with Notes on other English Obituary Rolls,' Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 9.—'The Radiation and Emanation of Radium,' Prof. E. Rutherford.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 5.—'Sonata Style and the Sonata Forms,' Lecture III., Mr. D. F. Tovey.

Science Gossip.

THE death, in his seventy-second year, is announced from Leipzig of the distinguished anatomist Wilhelm His, the author of 'Untersuchungen über die erste Anlage des Wirbeltierleibs,' 'Unsere Körperform und das physiologische Problem ihrer Entstehung,' and 'Die anatomische Nomenklatur,' a work containing the scientific nomenclature adopted by the Anatomical Society.

THE Council of the Geological Society have this year awarded the Daniel Pidgeon Fund to Mr. Linsdall Richardson.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHESTER, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, communicates to No. 559 of the *Astronomical Journal* the results of a series of observations of all the eight satellites of Saturn, obtained near the opposition of the planet last year by Mr. C. W. Frederick with the 26-inch equatorial of that observatory.

M. DESLANDRES publishes in No. 17, tome cxxxviii., of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences a determination of the actual paths of nine of the Leonid meteors (besides a few from another radiant) observed simultaneously on the mornings of November 14th and 15th last at Chevreuse, a few miles to the south-west of Versailles, and Authon-la-Plaine, near Auneau, in the Department of Eure-et-Loir. The exact distance between these two stations is 28.7 kilometres, or about eighteen miles; one path measured was thirty miles in length, the meteor having moved in the interval from the height of eighty-six to that of sixty-nine miles. The mean height of the appearances is 103.6 kilometres, or 64.3 miles; of the disappearances, 75.8 kilometres, or 47.1 miles; and of the trajectory, 35.2 kilometres, or about 22 miles.

In the current number of the *Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France* it is stated that M. Lucien Rudaux, of Donville, in the Department of Manche, narrowly missed being the first discoverer of comet *a*, 1904. Having taken a photograph of part of the constellation Hercules on the evening of the 16th ult., he noticed, on developing the plate, a slight nebulousity between the star 52 Herculis and the cluster M 92. Before he could compare its place with the stars again, the sky had become cloudy, and was so again on the following evenings. If we allow for the difference of longitude, the time of the photograph (about 10^h 30^m, Paris time) was about four hours before that of the actual discovery by Mr. Brooks at Geneva, N.Y. The Astronomer Royal communicates to No. 3945 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* three accurate places of the comet obtained from photographs taken with the astrographic equatorial and the 30-inch reflector of the Thompson equatorial at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the nights of the 17th, 18th, and 19th ult. The comet is now only about half as bright as it was at the time of discovery.

FINE ARTS

THE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PRIMITIVES.

II.

IN our first article we omitted to mention one of the most remarkable exhibits in the Pavilion de Marsan, a silver-gilt figure of a king in such high relief as to be almost in the round. This does not belong, properly, to the period illustrated by the exhibition, but it takes us back to the greatest period of French sculpture, the thirteenth century; and no one will complain of the opportunity of seeing so splendid a work. It was discovered walled up in a house at Bourges, and was either marvelously protected from injury in this way, or it has been, as we suspect, very carefully restored. It is a piece of singular beauty, and expresses perfectly that saintly gaiety and courtliness which inform so much of the work of the period, and which may almost pass for a direct rendering in artistic form of the temper of St. Louis himself. No other work in the exhibition has quite this purity and simplicity of feeling, for the fourteenth century was occupied in learning, by bitter disillusionment, the limitations of thirteenth-century ideals. The portrait of *Jean le Bon*, by Girard d'Orléans (No. 1), gives an idea of the changed attitude; and here already is a hint of that new note of particular and individualized realism which distinguished the next fertile impulse in art—the impulse which created the art of the fifteenth century throughout Europe. The portrait is of interest, because it presents a work of certain date and provenance, and affords a type of the technical methods employed by French painters at the time. It is painted in tempera on a gold ground over gesso, the panel being covered by a fine linen before the gesso is applied. The gold shows traces of elaborate tooled and stamped patterns. The same technique is still more finely seen in the beautiful and touching *Pietà* from the Musée de Troyes (14), ascribed, we think wrongly, to Jean Malouel. In this the stamping of the gold ground is a marvel of taste and technical skill such as in Italy is scarcely to be found, even among the Siennese. In this and in the delicacy of the embroidered fringes of the robes, we are reminded of the Wilton House diptych—in which we note, too, a similar technique. Nevertheless, neither this nor any of the works shown in Paris are by the same hand, nor do any of them quite come up to the level of that unique painting. It remains, we fear, as difficult as ever to place that work, but considerations of technique would point to the Parisian School of the time. André Beauneveu, to whom it has been ascribed, shows himself in the Latin Psalter of the Duc de Berri (No. 67, Bibl. Nationale) too slight and superficial a designer—too fluent and empty in his forms—for such a masterpiece. In point of drawing, in vivacity and brilliance of touch, the nearest approach to this was, we thought, the little diptych from the Museo Nazionale at Florence, which again has very close analogies with the tapestries of Jacques Bancel, of Bruges. Of these, surely the most marvellous tapestries in the world, the Cathedral at Angers has lent a few pieces. They are perfect alike in design, colour, and workmanship, and as they were executed in Paris at a time when the Flemish looms had not been set up, they help to prove—that indeed is to us the general result of this exhibition—that in the latter half of the fourteenth century Paris was the great artistic centre of Northern Europe. The artists, it is true, were more often than not from the Flemish border—Jacques Bancel himself, Beauneveu, and the Limbours—but the home of the tradition was Paris and the tradition essentially French.

With the separation of the domain of Burgundy and its rapid growth to independent power and wealth there arose another centre

of patronage at Dijon, which likewise was supplied from the north; Sluter, Jean Malouel, and Broederlam were none of them French by birth, but working in a new centre in which French ideas predominated, they developed a distinct style which one may recognize as Burgundian. It is marked off from the Parisian by its greater robustness, its broader and coarser humanity, its lack of elegance and *finesse*. Malouel's great picture of the *Martyrdom of St. Denis* is lent by the Louvre, and shows already the burly, humorous, and vividly dramatic sense and the forcible ugliness which distinguish Sluter's sculpture, and which are to be found most strikingly later in the fresco of the 'Raising of Lazarus' at Beaune Cathedral.

The later variant of Malouel's great composition by Henri Bellechose is also exhibited, but it is a very inferior work, in which Malouel's splendid characterization is almost degraded into brutality. Is the great *Annunciation* (37) from the Church of the Madeleine at Aix to be ascribed to the same Burgundian School some fifty years later? We think M. Bouchot is right in doing so. The painting reminds us at first more of Hubert van Eyck than any one. The action of the angel, with spreading robes, is not unlike that of the angel in Sir Frederick Cook's picture of the 'Three Maries.' Again, the marvellous realism of the wings, treated at once with microscopic detail and consummate breadth, is such as we can scarcely match elsewhere except in Hubert's painting. But it is none the less not by Van Eyck, nor is it a purely Flemish work—the heraldry in the stained-glass windows is recognized as French; the architecture, though somewhat mixed and fantastic in character, is mainly French or Burgundian; while the more vivacious gestures, the subtle and brilliant drawing of the hands, all point to some artist of French education. It is one of the surprises of this exhibition to find so great a work as this thus entirely isolated and without known relationship. We believe, however, that it is by some unknown pupil of Broederlam who developed parallel to the Van Eycks. When, if ever, his name becomes known, he will be counted as one of the great masters of the Middle Ages.

Passing to the next room, we come to the wall devoted to Fouquet. Of his indubitable works there are four: the splendid portrait of Charles VII., much less damaged, we think, than is usually supposed, and still magnificent in colour beneath its coat of dirty varnish and modern glazes; the *Journal des Ursins*, which is fortunately intact, though somewhat dirty; and the two pictures, supposed to have formed a diptych, of Etienne Chevalier and St. Stephen kneeling before Agnes Sorel as the Virgin. In spite of the apparently convincing evidence, it is hard to believe that any artist, much less Fouquet, ever intended these two entirely disparate pictures to form a single composition. In the miniature at Chantilly, where the same patron is introduced by the Saint to the Virgin, a totally different arrangement is employed, and one which produces a harmonious balance. The Berlin picture is almost a wreck from overcleaning and the removal of the lacquer on the gold. It has lost thereby all that suffused atmospheric quality, that slightly opalescent tonality, which is characteristic of Fouquet alike in his paintings and miniatures. The Antwerp picture has also suffered, but much less; the blue of the Virgin's robe was entirely repainted at some time in the last century, but the restorer seems to have kept to the original colour; it at any rate forms a delightful chord with the ivory flesh and the sharp green note of the bodice ribbon.

Of the other three pictures ascribed to Fouquet two may, we feel sure, be dismissed: the *Portrait of a Man* (43) is surely not French, and is, we believe, a fine work by Jerome Bosch; the *Man with the Arrow* (47) is not so certainly Netherlandish, and may be by some Burgundian

artist working under Flemish influences. But at once the most puzzling and the most interesting is the Liechtenstein portrait (51). This wonderful face is rendered with extraordinary psychological insight. Its subtlety as interpretation of character, its vitality and movement are altogether surprising, and it bears some considerable likeness to the undoubted portrait of Fouquet by himself in an enamel miniature. But in the picture the drawing is more intricate and involved; it lacks the weighty modelling, the great massive effects, which one regards as characteristic of Fouquet. At the same time, it must be admitted that by a process of exclusion—always dangerous in view of our limited knowledge—we are brought back to Fouquet as the only possible author.

The Maître de Moulins presents no such difficult problems; his personality, even the process of his development from Fouquet and Van der Goes, is apparent. The earliest work by him is the *Adoration*, from the Bishop's Palace at Autun (103), in which he appears almost as a pupil of Van der Goes; but he has already developed here his peculiar fresh green landscape and breezy sky, his delicate taste for the opposition of strong local colours, and his peculiarly pallid flesh tints. The Madonna from Brussels follows this at some distance of time; while about the same period, still fairly early work, is the *Lady and Patron Saint* (108), recently acquired from Messrs. Agnew for the Louvre. The Moulins altarpiece of 1488 is, of course, the central and typical work. Seen here for the first time adequately, it fully justifies its great reputation. But of all the paintings by this still unnamed master, the *Donor and Saint* from Glasgow (106) is perhaps the most accomplished. It is to be regretted that it is hung in the worst place of any. The second version of Pierre de Bourbon and its pendant from the Louvre (104 and 105) are at best only atelier pieces; but the admirable little portrait lent by Madame Yturbe (107) must certainly be by the master himself.

The majority of French critics are now inclined to reject the name of Jean Perréal for the Maître de Moulins, and his name is given to two pictures—one, the *Madonna and Child* from the Louvre, with the initials I. P. (138); the other, a somewhat similar adaptation of Memling's types, from Herr Kaufmann's collection (137). It is difficult to believe that they are by the same hand. Herr Kaufmann's picture is bright, hard, and crude. The Louvre one is feeble and soft. Neither of them shows any original artistic power, and it is difficult to believe that they can be the work of a man so celebrated in his day as Perréal.

In the gallery devoted to the pictures from the south of France, besides the great works which we mentioned in our first article, is a little picture (89) representing the *Chief Butler's Dream*, with two figures in an interior which is rendered almost with the completeness of a seventeenth-century Dutch painting. It is ascribed to the school of Picardy. It has been a good deal repainted, but we believe it is possible here to recognize the hand of the unknown master of the St. Giles diptych, of which one wing is in the National Gallery.

Two very remarkable pictures representing the Legend of St. George (33-36), lent by M. Belin, figured also at Bruges, but they can be better seen here, and a careful study of them reveals a very remarkable artist with a power of fiery dramatic composition altogether unusual in Northern art. Nor is this all; in technique and colour they recall certain painters of North Italy, notably Stefano da Zevio. They are, however, certainly not Italian, nor, we believe, are they French. M. Martin Leroy possesses a large triptych, undoubtedly by the same hand, in which the architectural framework and the gold background make a Spanish origin almost certain.

OXFORD EXHIBITION OF HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

THIS exhibition, which is under the auspices of a committee of the Oxford Historical Society, is confined to portraits of English historical personages who died prior to the year 1625. In thus following the example set by Cambridge in 1884 and 1885, Oxford is performing what has long been regarded by all interested in art and history as a neglected duty. In subsequent exhibitions it is hoped to trace Oxford's history in the portraits of her great men and benefactors down to the present day.

It cannot in truth be said that this exhibition creates any great respect for Oxford as the home of fifteenth and sixteenth century art. There are very few originals of real worth, and there are many very poor copies. Above all, one is sad to find no absolutely unquestioned work of Hans Holbein, for it is at any rate a disputed decision which attributes Lord Dillon's portrait of William Warham to that master. In spite, however, of the disappointment of a first impression, the exhibition is one of great interest, and much can be learnt from any such assembly of portraits of the Tudor period.

The first picture to strike one is a full-length portrait of *William of Wykeham* (No. 2), founder of New College; this is, perhaps, the earliest picture in the collection, but it compares very favourably with those of the next century. All Souls is not nearly so fortunate in her founder *Henry Chichele* (5), which is very flat and wooden. Of *Richard Foxe* (11 and 12) there are two similar portraits, copies from Joannes Corvus, according to the catalogue, though the first is generally attributed to Corvus himself; certainly, if not an original, it is, with the possible exception of *Hugh Price* (48) from a Holbein, the best copy in the collection. Then one comes to the familiar portrait of *Thomas Wolsey* (17) belonging to Magdalen College, a fine work by an unknown painter. About this picture there is a curious divergence of opinion among critics. One sees in it a man "as clever and as vulgar as a barmaid"; another "all the dignity and sagacity that befits a great Churchman and a great statesman." To the casual observer it rather appears the face of an honest and well-contented worthy.

Very curious is a bust of *Sir Thomas Wyatt* (24), based on a drawing by Holbein, the extreme pallor of the face and neck being enhanced by the blackness of the beard. *Queen Mary* (32), by an unknown hand, is a very pleasing picture, and to my mind, at any rate, she appears to greater advantage than her ostentatious successor. Close at hand is her *confident, Cardinal Pole* (35), a large three-quarter-length picture, which seems almost modern in treatment. Another large portrait is that of *Sir William Cordell* (52), one of the best works of Cornelius de Zeeu.

There follows a group of Elizabethans—*Sir Francis Walsingham*; *Lord Burghley*; *Dudley, Earl of Leicester*; *Sir Martin Frobisher*; *Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex*—but we miss *Drake* and *Spenser* from the Court of the great queen. Perhaps the best of this group is *Sir Martin Frobisher* (68), by *Cornelis Ketel*, a whole-length portrait, in which the accessories are carefully and admirably painted. As for Elizabeth herself, she is represented by no fewer than seven portraits, nearly all of them masses of elaborate jewellery and gorgeous embroidery. Of these, two (88 and 90) are attributed to *Federigo Zuccaro*, probably rightly so, though it has long been the custom to attribute all and every portrait of Elizabeth to that painter. No. 88 depicts her as youthful and affected, but by no means without beauty, but the stately and somewhat elaborate *Jesus College Zuccaro* and the more dignified *Christ Church portrait* (87) are the best pictures of Elizabeth as a queen rather than a woman.

Another notable picture from Lord Dillon's collection is *Sir Henry Lee* (99), by *Sir Anthonis Mor*, which there seems no good reason to doubt is an original. Of the five portraits of *Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales*, who died in 1612, the best is that by *Isaac Oliver* (103) from the Bodleian, though the *Magdalen College painting* (102) is of considerable merit.

Space forbids me to do more than mention *Sir Thomas Overbury* (106) and *Sir Thomas Bodley* (108), but I cannot pass by the fine picture of *Sir Walter Raleigh* (111) without deploring its very bad condition; surely Oriel College should be able to do something to save it. The two portraits of *John King* attributed to *Daniel Mytens* are excellent, the bust (120) being considered the original of the work in the National Portrait Gallery. The *William Camden* (124) is the undoubted work of *Marcus Gheeraerts the younger*, and needs no comment.

Turning for a moment to the various portraits of unknown ladies and gentlemen, we find that these, though lacking in the historical interest attaching to the rest, are by no means uninteresting from the artistic point of view.

Whether the small picture of an unknown lady (31) is rightly attributed to *Lucas de Heere* or not, it is a very good example of the close and minute carefulness in portraiture with which that artist is identified. Well worth notice, too, is an *Unknown Navigator* (45), which was formerly believed to represent *Christopher Columbus*. Then comes a group of unknowns, of which 80 and 82, from *Sir George Dashwood's* collection, are the best.

The student of costume in the Middle Ages will certainly find much to interest him in this exhibition. Apart from the portraits of *Queen Elizabeth*, with all their gorgeous raiment, he will do well to notice the magnificent dress worn by *Margaret Clifford, Countess of Cumberland* (109), which is of black, most elaborately slashed with white, and tied with gold points; or, again, there is the beautiful dress and cloak of *Lady Elizabeth Powlett* (74). Equally admirable as an example of the dress of the times is *A Nurse and Child* (79). The various portraits of the courtiers of *Queen Elizabeth* show that the dress of the men was very sober in colour, though rich enough in material, if *Dudley, Earl of Leicester* (65), and *Devereux, Earl of Essex* (69), can be taken as typical. Far more striking are the dresses of *Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales*, whether we take the full-length portrait (101) with the scarlet and white robes of the Order of the Bath over a crimson and gold dress, or the equally fine half-length (103) by *Isaac Oliver*, where he is represented with a richly embroidered dress of gold, white, and scarlet, with the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter round the neck.

The exhibition, which is open till May 26th, will very well repay a visit, and in Oxford we look forward with the greatest interest to the next in the series. C. C.

SALES.

AT Christie's on the 7th inst. *Gainsborough's* portrait of *Lady Mary Impey* fetched 2,940*l.*; *Romney's Catherine, Lady Abercorn*, 2,100*l.*; and the *Infant Don Balthazar Carlos*, by *Velasquez*, 1,575*l.* The last-mentioned came from Mr. S. H. Fraser's collection, which also included the following. Drawings: *D. Cox, A Welsh Landscape*, with children and poultry, 225*l.* *W. Hunt, Contended with Little*, 157*l.* *Turner, Rhodes*, 168*l.* Pictures: *Q. Brekelenkam, A Musician pulling on his Boots*, 147*l.* *P. Codde, A Family Group*, 283*l.* *D. van Delen, The Interior of a Palace* (figures by *D. Hals*), 115*l.* *Greuze, The Artist's Daughter*, 273*l.* *Lawrence, Miss Storr, of Blackheath*, 283*l.* *Filippo Lippi, The Madonna, seated on a terrace, the Infant Saviour on her knees*, 525*l.* *J. ver Meer, of Delft, A Group of Cavaliers*, 315*l.* *G. Metsu, The Blacksmith's Yard*, 162*l.* *Murillo, St. Thomas de Villaneuva distributing Alms*, 388*l.*; *The Good Shepherd*, 210*l.* *J. Ruysdael, A Woody River Scene*, 110*l.* *Jan Steen, A Frozen River*

Scene, 1057. Teniers, A Man, in green coat, seated, playing a violin, 2207. E. de Witte, Interior of a Church, 5257.

The remainder were from various collections. Pastels : J. Russell, Lady Frederick, 6304 ; Sir John Frederick, 1477. Pictures : Raeburn, Archibald Constable, 4207 ; Portrait of a Boy, in green coat, with white collar, 5254. Rembrandt, The Angel departing from the Family of Tobit, 1054 ; The Adoration of the Magi, 4722. Romney, Sir Robert Strange, 5464 ; Lady Hester Amelia de Burgh, 2002 ; Portrait of a Young Lady, in white dress, with mauve sash, seated on a sofa, 5354 ; Maria Copley, 6304. G. Vincent, A Woody Landscape, 2947. A. Palamedes, Nine Ladies and Gentlemen playing Musical Instruments, 1622. Murillo, The Assumption of the Virgin, 1571. B. Luini, St. Catherine of Alexandria, 1267. Sir W. Beechey, Anne, Countess of Newburgh, 5777. Gainsborough, David Garrick, 7357. Reynolds, Lady Gibbons, 3997.

Some good prices were realized at the sale of engravings on the 3rd inst. After Maria Cosway : Mrs. Cosway, by V. Green, 2734. After Lawrence : Miss Farren, by Bartolozzi, 1571. After Reynolds : Miss Jacobs, by J. Spilsbury, 967. After Romney : Lady Isabella Hamilton, by J. Walker, 1007. After Hoppner : Lady Anne Lambton and Children, by J. Young, 597.

Fine-Art Gossip.

LAST Monday an exhibition was opened at the Modern Gallery Annexe of water-colour sketches of England, Italy, and Sicily, by Miss Frances Rodd, Miss G. R. Pridaux-Brune, and Mr. J. W. G. Bond.

At Leighton House this month there is on view a loan collection of paintings and drawings by Miss E. Fortescue Brickdale.

At the Fine-Art Society's rooms there is an exhibition of water-colour drawings of English country life and Venice by Mrs. Allingham.

An interesting exhibition is being held at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris of the work of a once famous artist, Romain Cazes, who had a great vogue during the second and third quarters of the last century. He painted the portraits of nearly all the famous men of his day, and decorated a number of churches, including those of Luchon, of Albi, of Oloron, and of La Trinité and Saint-François-Xavier at Paris. He was one of the most distinguished pupils of Ingres, and the *cartons* of his great works will be on view at the École during the present month. He was born in 1810 and died in 1881.

ANOTHER exhibition which English visitors to Paris during Whitsuntide should not miss is that opened a few days ago at the Sedelmeyer Galleries, 6, Rue de la Rochefoucauld. It consists almost exclusively of pictures by English masters of the eighteenth century, which M. Charles Sedelmeyer has, during the last few years, so successfully introduced to the notice of French collectors. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Raeburn, Beechey, and Lawrence are all represented by fine pictures, a few of which have passed through Christie's sale-rooms, whilst others have been acquired privately. The beautiful whole-length Romney of Diana, Lady Milner, and Reynolds's picture of Judge Denning and his sister are among the more striking of the exhibits.

ATTENTION should also be called to yet a third minor show, and that is a collection of views of the Thames by Claude Monet, now to be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. One of the most accomplished of French art critics, M. Aréne Alexandre, describes the result as "prodigious," and as one of the most important art events of the day. Monet appears to have caught the atmospheric effects of the Thames with unusual success.

We regret to notice the death, reported from Munich, of Franz von Lenbach, a portrait painter who had a European reputation. Born in Bavaria in 1836, Lenbach began life as a mason, but the animal painter Hofner turned his thoughts to art, and after a short period of

study at the Munich Academy, he began, in 1855, to paint landscapes, portraits, and animals. In 1857 Piloty took him as a pupil to Rome, where he studied the great masters. On his return he produced several portraits under their influence, and was in 1860 called to teach art at Weimar. But he soon returned to Munich, and in 1867 was sent by Count Schack to Spain to copy celebrated pictures. From this period dates his fame as a portrait painter and a colourist who learnt much from Titian, Velasquez, and Rembrandt. Portraits of Bismarck by him are in many German galleries. He painted, besides many royal personages, Paul Heyse, Gladstone, Dollinger, Wagner, Liszt, Leo XIII., and Moltke, into whose family he married.

It is so unusual to hear of fine pictures by old masters being exported to England that instances are worth recording. An important picture by Drouais, 'La Petite Fille au Chat,' was purchased at the Hôtel Drouot on April 30th on behalf of an English client. It is signed and dated 1767, and is said to have been in the sale, in Paris in June-July, 1862, of French pictures from the collection of the Earl of Pembroke.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Roméo et Juliette'; 'Tannhäuser'; 'Lohengrin'; 'Tristan und Isolde'.

GOUNOD'S 'Roméo et Juliette' was given at Covent Garden last Thursday week. Madame Suzanne Adams as Juliette was at her best, and M. Saleza, although at times uncertain in his intonation, deserves commendation. The same work was again performed last Tuesday for the *rentrée* of Madame Melba. She is evidently fond of the opera, on account probably of the opportunities which it offers her to display her fine and wonderfully trained voice; and her success was most brilliant and well deserved. M. Saleza was good in the first act, doubtful in the second, but in the third and fourth he produced a most favourable impression; and after the street scene he won special applause. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

Friday and the following Monday were devoted to 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin.' In the former work Fräulein Ternina made her first appearance this season, and her impersonation of Elisabeth was marked by nobility and tenderness, but her voice was not in the best order. In an artist so highly gifted, however, any shortcoming (and in this case it was only slight) is readily excused. Frau Knüpfer-Egli as Venus was only moderately successful. Herr Burrian, the Tannhäuser, is a dramatic singer, but the quality of his voice is somewhat rough. Herr Schütz sang well, but did not reveal the knightly bearing of Wolfram. The shepherd's song was agreeably rendered by Fräulein Alten. The chorus singing, though better than usual, was not ideal.

The performance of 'Lohengrin' was far above the average. Fräulein Destinn, who represented Elsa, made her mark in a rôle very different from the one in which she appeared to such advantage in 'Pagliacci' last week. Her high notes may be occasionally harsh, but she possesses dramatic instinct and strong intelligence. Herr Herold, a Danish artist, was the Lohengrin. He was undoubtedly nervous, but he has a really fine voice and uses it well; and

he is a good actor. In the duet of the third act both he and Fräulein Destinn distinguished themselves, while in the 'Farewell' Herr Herold created a strong impression. His appearance in other rôles will be watched with interest. Herr Knüpfer, the King, has a voice of very pleasing character. Madame Kirkby Lunn's clever impersonation of Ortrud is familiar. So, too, are Heer van Rooy's grand singing and superb declamation in the part of Telramund. The work was given in its entirety, and, though it was interesting to hear it thus, we could not but feel that the choruses in the second act prolong a situation in itself open to the charge of artificiality.

'Tristan' was given for the second time last Wednesday evening. Fräulein Ternina was the Isolde, she seemed to sing with a certain effort, as if she was not well, but her wonderful rendering of the part, her dignified deportment, her expressive gestures, amply compensated for anything that may have been lacking in the tone of her voice; she still remains the finest Isolde on the stage. Madame Kirkby Lunn was excellent as Brangäne, and Heer van Rooy, as usual, an admirable Kurwenal. Herr Burrian again impersonated Tristan. The orchestral playing under Dr. Richter was most refined.

PURCELL'S 'DIDO AND ÆNEAS.'

Savage Club.

It is usually stated that 'Dido and Æneas' was not performed in public till recently. The Shakespeare Exhibition at the British Museum has called attention to an edition of 'Measure for Measure,' in which the whole opera was performed as interludes. The full title of the play is—

"Measure for Measure, or Beauty the Best Advocate. As it is Acted At the Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Written Originally by Mr. Shakespear: And now very much Alter'd: With Additions of several Entertainments of Musick. London: Printed for D. Brown, &c.....1700."

The list of the performers includes Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle. The play was adapted by Charles Gildon, an enthusiastic admirer of Purcell, of whom in his 'Life of Betterton,' p. 167, he thus writes:—

"Purcell, whose Music supported a Company of young raw Actors, against the best and most favoured of that Time, and transported the Town for several Years together, as they do yet all true Lovers of Music."

The Prologue, by Mr. Oldmixon, spoken by Mr. Betterton, concludes thus:—

Hold; I forgot the Business of the Day;
No more than this, We, for our Selves, need Say,
'Tis Purcells Musick, and 'tis Shakespears Play.

At the end of the first act we have the title, 'The Loves of Dido and Æneas, a Mask, in Four Musical Entertainments,' intruded. The first entertainment lasts to the chorus 'To the Hills and the Vales.' The second entertainment comes in Act II. scene ii., and concludes with *Echo*, "In our deep vaulted cell," and the Dance of Furies. The third entertainment concludes the opera as we have it now. It is placed at the end of Act III. In Act V. after the action the fourth entertainment takes place—A Mask, Phœbus, Nereides, Venus, Tritons, Shepherds, &c., Mars, and Peace. This "fourth entertainment" forms no part of the opera as we know it now, though, as I learn from Mr. Barclay Squire, it preceded it in the original text. No music for it is known, and it has been up to now generally assumed that none was written.

I need not indicate the importance of this discovery to the musical history of the period.

ROBERT STEELE.

Musical Gossip.

VARIOUS pianoforte recitals have recently been held at the Bechstein Hall. Mr. Eugen d'Albert's programme on the 28th ult. was devoted to Chopin and Liszt, and if at times the great pianist allowed zeal to outrun discretion, he displayed strong intellect and splendid technique. — M. Vladimir de Pachmann gave a Chopin Recital, April 30th, to an overflowing hall, and once again proved himself an admirable interpreter of his favourite. His second recital, before his departure for America, takes place this afternoon. — On May 2nd Miss Evelyn Suart's varied and interesting programme opened with a legitimate Bach Fugue (No. 6 from the first part of the 'Well-tempered Clavier'). Her finished technique and intelligent playing won for her genuine success. — Miss Szalit began a series of three recitals on May 4th, and fully confirmed the highly favourable impression she created a few months ago. Her gifts, if not fully developed, are great. — And Mr. Frederic Lamond at his recital on May 6th gave impressive readings of Bach's 'Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue' and Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata, and played the Schubert-Liszt 'Erlkönig' in a manner which, both for tone and technique, recalled Rubinstein's poetical rendering of the piece.

HANDEL'S 'Jephtha,' which has not been heard for some years in London, was performed last Tuesday at St. James's Hall by the Handel Society.

A CONCERT was given by the Misses Paula and Flora Hegner at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon. Miss Paula, aged twelve, played Chopin's Concerto in E minor. Her touch is delicate and her technique good, and she promises well for the future. Miss Flora Hegner, aged fourteen, is a vocalist. She has a light soprano voice, and, like her sister, is talented, but as yet she ought not to appear on the concert platform. The pair come from Vienna, and are at present studying at Leipzig.

MISS ADELA VERNE concluded at the Salle Erard on Wednesday evening her course of seven historical recitals of pianoforte music. She included in her final programme Richard Strauss's little-known Sonata in B minor, Op. 5. The music, which shows at times the influence of Mendelssohn, lacks strength, but is generally melodious and pleasing, the Andante and the Scherzo being the most attractive of the four movements. Miss Verne also brought forward an expressive 'Ballade' of serious character, by Mr. H. F. Birch-Reynardson; a refined 'Berceuse' by Mr. Algernon Ashton, and a Study by Glazounow. Her playing during the evening was equally skilful and intelligent.

MASTER VECSEY gave his second concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, and again there was an immense and enthusiastic audience. His reading of the Mendelssohn Concerto, in which the composer's pianoforte arrangement of the score was ably played by M. Badekow, was extraordinary; he took the Finale at an unknown pace, yet every note was distinct and in perfect tune. But a greater wonder was the intelligence and soul which he threw into the music. He gave also various solos. To keep on piling adjective on adjective to express our surprise would become wearisome. Let us then merely state that the lad gives promise of becoming a violinist and also an artist *sans pareil*.

DR. W. H. CUMMINGS read an interesting paper before the Musical Association last Tuesday. His theme was 'The Mutilation of a Masterpiece,' the work in question being the 'Messiah'; the mutilation, the recently published performing version of the late Dr. Chrysander. Dr. Cummings spoke in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Chrysander's devotion to Handel as shown by the splendid Handel

Society edition. The performing version of the oratorio he, however, proved to be a piece of vandalism of the worst type.

THIS evening Prof. Prout will lecture on 'J. S. Bach's Partitas' before the Incorporated Society of Musicians at 20, Hanover Square.

MR. HENRY J. WOOD has resigned the conductorship of the Sheffield Musical Festival of 1905, and it has been offered to Herr Wein-gartner.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE commenced his Easter term of Gresham lectures last Monday. His subject was 'A Glance at Purcell's "Fairy Queen,"' Musical excerpts from that fine work were also given.

THE programme of the second concert of "The London Trio" (Amina Goodwin, Simonetti, and Whitehouse) on May 18th, at the Royal Society of British Artists, includes interesting Czech and English folk-songs.

A CONCERT of new chamber-music compositions will be given at the Steinway Hall on Thursday next. The programme includes two Quintets, one for piano and strings by Percy Godfrey, the second for wind instruments by Fritz Kauffmann; and a Sextet for strings by Hakon Børessen. The concert has been arranged by a well-known amateur in order to encourage rising composers.

THE season at La Monnaie closed on May 9th, but already on the 14th inst. M. Catulle Mendès's 'Médée' will be performed, with incidental music by M. Vincent d'Indy. On the 17th 'Die Walküre' will be given, with M. van Dyck and Madame Marcy from the Paris Opera.

THERE are master works in music, and also in literature, of which prototypes more or less striking have been discovered. Thus for 'Don Giovanni' both Mozart and his librettist, Da Ponte, were, to some extent, indebted to 'Il Convitato di Pietra,' an opera by Giuseppe Gazzaniga. Again, the programme of the 'Pastoral' Symphony is practically identical with that of a symphony entitled 'Le Portrait de la Nature,' by J. H. Knecht, published many years before Beethoven's work. In No. 19 of the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* there is the first part of an interesting article, by Herr Arthur Smolian, showing how for his 'Barbier von Bagdad' Peter Cornelius was, to some extent, indebted, both as regards libretto and music, to an opera of like name of the year 1780; Cornelius's 'Barbier' was produced at Weimar in 1859.

TO-DAY begin the performances of the three operas selected by the jury for the Sonzogno Prize of 2,000*l.* at the Lyric Theatre, Milan. The order in which they are to be given was decided by lot. The 'Domino Azzurro' of Signor Franco da Venezia comes first; then the 'Manuel Menendez' of Signor Lorenzo Filiasi; and finally, 'La Cabrera' of M. Gabriel Dupont, the last-named composer being a Frenchman. It is now stated in *Le Ménestrel* that the operas are to be performed four times before the final verdict is given; according to the original announcement there were to be three auditions, the first before the jury only, the other two public.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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| SUN. | Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| MON. | Madame Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Dr. Joachim's Diamond Jubilee Reception, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| TUES. | Miss Mary Carmichael's Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Master Franz von Vecsey's Violin Recital, 8.30, St. James's Hall. |
| | The Strolling Players' Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| WED. | The London Trio's Concert, 8, Suffolk Street. |
| | Bach Choir Concert, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| | Miss Paula Suart's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 9, Queen's Hall. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |

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| THURS. | Mr. John Coates's Song Recital, 8, St. James's Hall. |
| | Herr Schnabel's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| | Miss G. Sunderland and Mr. Thistleton's Concert, 8, Brinsmead Gallery. |
| | Madame Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| FRI. | Madame Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Mr. Percival Garratt's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| SAT. | English Opera, 'Faust,' 7.45, Drury Lane. |
| | Royal Opera, Covent Garden. |
| | Mozart Society's Concert, Fortman Rooms. |

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

NEW.—'The Bride and Bridegroom,' a Comedy in Four Acts. By Arthur Law.

CIRCUMSTANCES have given the first presentation of 'The Bride and Bridegroom' an importance to which it is scarcely entitled. In itself it is a moderate specimen of the kind of work to be expected when writers seek rather to fit exponents than to evolve any species of dramatic fable or exhibit any systematic development of character—when they are content, indeed, to give us an entertainment and not a drama. After a fairly interesting and promising first act it becomes dull. No attempt is made at dramatic cohesion. Before a couple have been two months married the bride is accepting caresses from a man other than her husband, by whom she is detected in a situation so nearly compromising that the couple have to spring asunder and endeavour nervously to laugh off what is capable of but one interpretation. This "indiscretion" on the part of the wife with the husband's best friend is followed by a similar escapade on the part of the husband and the best friend of his wife, a sort of antiphonal process to which would-be dramatists occasionally resort. Feeble enough is this, and what follows is even feebler, when a passionate acrostic, intended for the bride, miscarries, and gives rise to as many and as embarrassing complications as the famous scrap of paper of 'Les Pattes de Mouche.' Add to this that a bucolic peer, whose interests never extend beyond the chance of his pigs in the forthcoming agricultural show, becomes surprisingly tedious, and a case is made out why the piece should be greeted with no excessive cordiality.

Circumstances into which it is needless to inquire, since we have none but hearsay information, led to what may be regarded as a battle royal between Sir Charles Wyndham, the proprietor and the manager of the house, and that first-night gallery public which claims to be the arbiter of the fate of pieces, and on this occasion carried its pretensions so far as to dictate to the manager what engagements he should make in the selection of his company. One would have supposed that the absurdity of such claims would be as patent as their arrogance. The scene of confusion and outrage against which on the first production Sir Charles had to protest cannot be defended from any point of view. The gallery itself, though the receipts from it are not without importance, cannot make the success of a play, or even contribute largely to it. The collective knowledge and wisdom of "the gods" do not justify any pretence to pronounce upon literary merit or dramatic construction. A brief expression of disapproval, followed by a withdrawal from the house, might be pardoned—might even

be in the interest of the stage. To make the production of a new piece the occasion of a riot is unseemly and indefensible, and to dictate to a manager what artists he shall engage is simply foolish. Such protest is in a way a thing of long standing. From the eighteenth century it was a not uncommon thing for the public to resent the exclusion of an actor. Experience showed, however, that the protest was finally futile. Later audiences did not share the indignation of the first, and even when, in answer to a popular demand, a favourite was reinstated, his stay was ordinarily not long.

We are dealing with the single question raised by a dispute between Sir Charles Wyndham and a tumultuous and ill-bred audience he could well afford to despise. A more important question remains behind the attempt of a public with no qualification for the task, with neither erudition nor critical sense, to sit in judgment upon a work of art, or it may be, though it rarely is, of poetry. Ill, indeed, will it be when the dictation of self-constituted judges is accepted, and ignorance is allowed to sit in judgment upon literature. We have before said that the disposition of certain actors, managers, and writers to coquet with the self-constituted critics is in part responsible for the state of affairs against which managers are beginning to protest.

The presentation of the various characters by Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Moore, Miss Sibyl Carlisle, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Kemble, and others, left nothing to be desired.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL AND SHAKSPEARE'S FAMILY.

British Museum.

THE interesting document reproduced below I have lately found among the muniments in Westminster Abbey, and by the kind permission of the Dean I give it in full:—

The Schollers Peticion for allowance for Bookes.

To the honorable the Committee of Parliament for the Colledge of Westminster.

The humble Peticion of divers the late Schollars of that Schoole:

Humble shewing

That you being pleased to approve of their learning and soe have sent them to y^e Vniuersities for their further proceed: But they haue not had for 2 or 3 yeeres past that allowance at their going hence which was given to others at their election to buy them Bookes.

And that (as they are informed) one Mr. Thomas Nashe is tenant of y^e Colledge for a fee farme rent of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum out of certaine tithes in Shottory in Warwickshire giuen for that spetiall vse.

They humbly pray you that the said allowance may be paid vnto them as ever hath bin accustomed.

At the foot is the Committee's answer:—

The rent given by the Lord Burley [Burghley] for buying the Schollers bookes is issuing out of the Rectory of Finchstock and Fawler in the County of Oxford and payable by Tho Martyn W^m Hodges and John Freddy. Mr. Durrant the Messenger hath bin to Levy it, but cannot Levy the same.

The exact date is unfortunately omitted, but it lies between the years 1642 and 1660. Thomas Nashe married Elizabeth Hall, Shakspeare's granddaughter, and thereby acquired the tithes of Shottory, the hamlet where Agnes Hathaway, her grandmother, lived before her marriage to Shakspeare.

EDWARD J. L. SCOTT, D.Litt.

Dramatic Gossip.

MONDAY evening will witness the first production at Wyndham's Theatre of 'Cynthia,' by Mr. H. H. Davies, in the cast of which, in addition to Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mr. Gerald Du Maurier and Mr. Charles Groves will be included.

MAY 30TH is fixed for the first appearance at the Court of the Athenian company. The engagement, according to present arrangements, is for a week.

'THE THREAD OF THE SEASON' is the rather mystifying title assigned the new piece of Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, the forthcoming production of which has been announced.

'THE WHEAT KING,' the adaptation by Miss Elliott Page and Mrs. Ashton Jonson of Frank Norris's novel 'The Pit,' produced on April 16th at the Apollo, has been transferred to the Avenue.

UNDER the direction of Mr. A. E. George the Stage Society will produce on Monday afternoon at the Court Theatre 'Ina,' a four-act play by Mr. R. C. Prowse. The cast will include Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Nigel Playfair, and Dawson Milward, Miss Granville, and Miss Margaret Halstan.

An attempt is being made to obtain a West-End theatre for the presentation of Mrs. Craigie's 'The Flute of Pan,' the production of which in Manchester we have announced. Ability to obtain a house of the kind depends apparently upon the collapse of some entertainment actual or prospective.

'AS PLAYED BEFORE HER HIGHNESS' is the title of a one-act comedieta adapted by Mr. A. N. Taylor from a story in the *Smart Set*, and produced in Manchester. Miss Ethelwyn Arthur-Jones played the heroine Amalia, Baroness von Altenberg.

MAXIM GORKI has been presented with a gift of 5,000 roubles for his play 'Night Refuge.' Several leading Russian dramatists acted as judges in the prize-giving.

By arrangement with Mr. Charles Frohman, Mr. Forbes Robertson will, at the close of the run of 'The Rich Mrs. Repton,' produce at the Duke of York's Theatre 'The Edge of the Storm,' a work of melodramatic interest, the action of which takes place at "the edge" of the Indian Mutiny. It is understood to be the first dramatic production of its author, Miss Margaret Young.

A REVIVAL of 'The Case of Rebellious Susan' is likely to follow at the New Theatre the withdrawal of 'The Bride and Bridegroom' when such is necessary.

THE Committee of the German Shakspeare Gesellschaft have offered a prize of 600 marks for the best essay on the stage arrangements of the Shakspearean theatre, as shown in contemporary dramas. The essays, which must be in German, are to be sent in by March 15th, 1905.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. R. J. A.—A. L.—A. W. P.—E. G. H.—C. C. S.—received.

L. B.—Inquiring.

L. C.—MSS. and letter received.

P. F.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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